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APRIL 11, 1925.

Vol. CII.



## THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

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**OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.**  
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No. 5.

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Case A	12 dozen	15 12 0	21 12 0	6 0 0	27½%	26 0
" B	6 "	7 19 0	10 16 0	2 17 0	26¼%	26 6
" C	3 "	4 1 0	5 8 0	1 7 0	25%	27 0

## 1/9 SIZE (P.A.T.A.)

Description of Case	Contents of Case	Costs you £ s. d.	Yields £ s. d.	Total Profit £ s. d.	Profit in % on Selling Price	Price per Dozen s. d.
Case D	18 dozen	13 14 6	18 18 0	5 3 6	27½%	15 3
" E	9 "	6 19 6	9 9 0	2 9 6	26¼%	15 6
" F	6 "	4 14 6	6 6 0	1 11 6	25%	15 9

## COMBINED LOTS OF 3/- AND 1/9 SIZES (P.A.T.A.)

Description of case	Contents of Case 3/- Size & 1/9 size	Costs you £ s. d.	Yields £ s. d.	Total Profit £ s. d.	Profit in % on Selling Price	Price per Dozen	
						3/- Size	1/9 Size
Case G	6 doz. and 9 doz.	14 13 6	20 5 0	5 11 6	27½%	26/-	15/3
" H	2 " " 6 "	7 6 0	9 18 0	2 12 0	26¼%	26/6	15/6
" K	1 " " 4 "	4 10 0	6 0 0	1 10 0	25%	27/-	15/9
" L	8 " " 5 "	14 4 6	19 13 0	5 8 6	27½%	26/-	15/3
" M	4 " " 3 "	7 12 6	10 7 0	2 14 6	26¼%	26/6	15/6
" N	2 " " 2 "	4 5 6	5 14 0	1 8 6	25%	27/-	15/9

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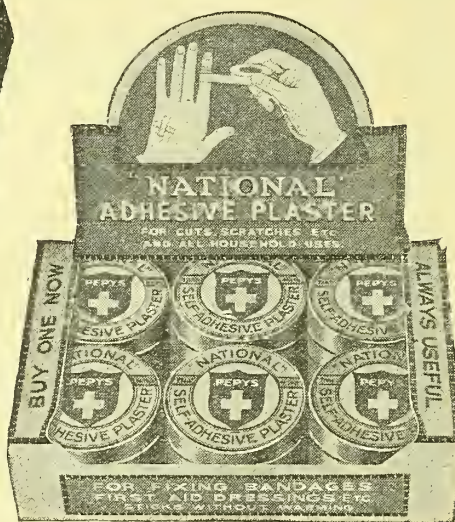
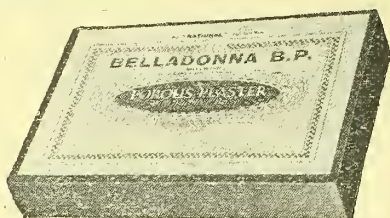
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## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Battley's Solutions) ..... Cover	Chrystoid (Chemists), Ltd. (Campbell's Liver Salt) ..... 6	Pink, F., & Co (Gums) ..... 42
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Resins, &c.) ..... 5	Churchill, J. & A. (Books) ..... 37	Flemous, J., & Sons (English Herbs) ..... vii
Arnot, J., & Sons, Ltd. (Oils) ..... xx	Clark, Cecilio S. (Cachets) ..... 42	Fletcher, Squires & Co. (Fursac) ..... 22
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. (Phosferine) ..... xxiii	Coate & Co. (Axminster), Ltd. (Tooth-brushes) ..... 22	Forbest, Ltd. (Developing) ..... 42
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. 43-Col. Supp.	Cocoa Mills Wessanen (Cocoa Butter) ..... xiv	Ford, Shapland & Co., Ltd. (Printers) ..... xx
Bailey, R., & Son, Ltd. (Surgical Dressings) ..... 27	Coverdales, G., Sons, Ltd. (Developing, &c.) ..... 36	Fougere, E., & Co., Inc. (Medicinal Preps.) ..... ix
Baiss Bros. & Co. ("Detergenol") ..... xiii	Cowles, E. (Coll. Tube Machinery) ..... 34	Fox, Francis F., & Co. (Oils) ..... xviii
Randoeng Quinine Factories ..... viii	Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. (Blood Mixture, &c.) ..... xxiv	Frankenburg, L. (Clocks, &c.) ..... 30
Barker, R., & Son, Ltd. (Infants' Preservative) ..... 16	Davenport, J. T., Ltd. (Chlorodyne) ..... x	Freudentheil, Smith & Co. (Cod Liver Oil) ..... 16
Barker, R. W., & Co. .... Text	De St. Dalmas, A., & Co., Ltd. (Plasters, &c.) ..... 4	Fuller, R. L., & Co., Ltd. (Quinine Salts) ..... vi
Beaverpuf, Ltd. (Powder Puffs) ..... 20	De Witt, E. C., & Co., Ltd. (De Witt's Pills) ..... Text	Fullwood, R. J., & Bland (Rennet) ..... 44
Beecham, Thomas (Pills) ..... xiv	Dearborn (1923), Ltd. (Toilet Specialties) ..... 21	Galloway, P. H., Ltd. (Lysol, &c.) ..... xiii
Beetham, M., & Son (Lait-Larcla, &c.) ..... 15	Debacq & Harropp (Toilet Preps.) ..... 20	Gardner, W., & Sons (Glos.), Ltd. (Machinery) ..... 40
Bengue, Dr., & Co. .... x	Dederich, W., Ltd. (Pharm. Preps.) ..... xiv	Genatosan, Ltd. (Genasprin) ..... xii
Berdee & Fish (Valuers, &c.) ..... Col Supp.	Dee Oil Co., Ltd. (Petroleum Jelly) ..... xviii	George, E. J. (Valuers, &c.) ..... Col. Supp.
Berton, Arthur, Ltd. (Dr. White's Sanitary Towels, &c.) ..... 26	Diek, W. B., & Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin) ..... xviii	Gibbins, R., & Co. (Tablets) ..... vii
Black, Robert (Spun Ointments) ..... xii	Dodge & Olcott Co. (Essential Oils) ..... 20	Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd. (Gillette Blades) ..... 24
Boake Roberts, A., & Co., Ltd. (Soluble Essences, etc.) ..... Text	Eastern & Russian Trading Co., Ltd. (Santonin, &c.) ..... viii	Glax-Ovo ..... i
Ecots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. (Insulin, &c.) ..... v	Edge, W., & Sons, Ltd. (Drummer Dyes) ..... 40	Gledhill, G. H., & Sons, Ltd. (Cash Tills) ..... 36
Borax Consolidated, Ltd. .... ii	Ellis, Son & Paramore (Trusses) ..... 28	Gossage, William, & Sons, Ltd. ("Keepeg") ..... 38
Brett & Co. .... Col. Supp.	Emo, J. C., Ltd. (Fruit Salt) ..... 1	Gough, Kidston & Co. (Petroleum Jelly) ..... xxi
British Drug Houses, Ltd. (Ophthalmic Capsules) ..... Cover	Essences & Synthetics, Ltd. (Ess. Oils) ..... 18	Gower, J. (Books) ..... Col. Supp.
Erooks, J., & Co., Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Preparations, &c.) ..... vi	Essenflour Products, Ltd. (Sandalwood Oil) ..... 14	Grafton Chem. Co., Ltd. (Westons Stop Cough) ..... xv
Brooks, Tom ("Billowzone") ..... 42	Evans, Cadd & Co., Ltd. (Corner's Oils) ..... 39	Grimble & Co. (Raspberry Vinegar) ..... 16
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. (Sponge Bags, &c.) ..... 26	Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (Vints Menthols) ..... 13	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Norvic Crêpe Bandage) ..... 26
Burkett, Sharp & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..... iv	Evan-Williams Co., Ltd. (Henna Shampoos) ..... 42	Haller & Phillips, Ltd. (Glycerine) ..... vi
Burrough, J., Ltd. (Absolute Alcohol) ..... Text	Evry Dyes, Ltd. (Home Dyes) ..... 12	Hampshire, T. W., & Co., Ltd. (Fru-Ju's) ..... xii
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Hazeline Snow) ..... 47	Fellows' Medical Manfg. Co., Inc. ..... xv	Harkness, Eauumont & Co. (Bouum Worn Cure, &c.) ..... 39
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. (Disinfectants) ..... 48	Fennings, A. (Children's Cooling Powders) ..... Text	Harley, T. (Rat Poison) ..... 38
Caprol Products, Ltd. (Dyes) ..... 30	Ferry, T., & Son, Ltd. (Bottles) ..... 32	Harris, J., & Co. (Surgical Goods) ..... 50
Carnegie Bros. (Surgical Dressings, &c.) ..... 29	Field, C. W., Ltd. (Saponine Powder, &c.) ..... vi	Harrison, A., & Sons (Printing) ..... 8
Cataline Co. (Veterinary) ..... 38		Harrison, T., & Co. (Ess. Oils) ..... 15
Christy, T., & Co. (Musterole, Pyshan Points Tea) ..... 42-46		Hawker & Botwood, Ltd. (Dyoweed, &c.) ..... 39

[Continued overleaf.]

## Shrewd Buyers Specify

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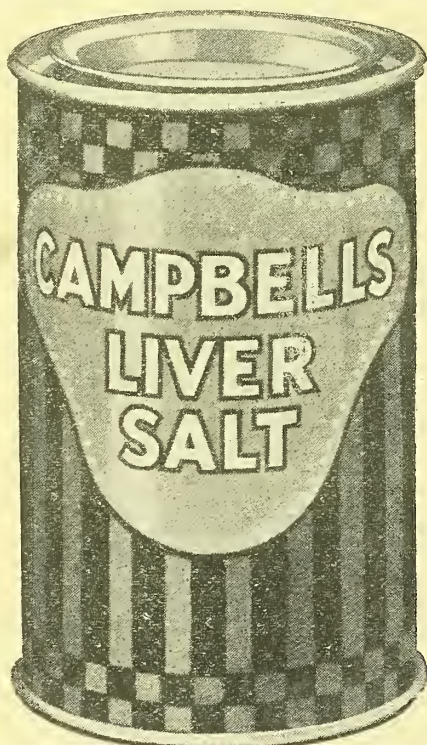


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## INDEX—cont.

Henry T. & W. (Calcined Magnesia) .....	vii	Meln, C., & Co. (Flasks) .....	30	Simplic Truss .....	28
Heppells, Ld. (Gal Perfumes) .....	14	Millar, A., & Co., Ld. (Orange Wine) .....	42	Slack, A. Bernard .....	20 Col. Supp.
Hind & Lund, Ld. (Machinery) .....	34	Montgomerie & Co., Ld. ("Berina" Food and Milk) .....	3	Smith, Lewis (Dog Medicines) .....	39
Hindes, Ld. (Hair Brushes) .....	22	Murray, O., & Co., Ld. (Col Liver Oil) .....	44	Smith, Mark, Ld. (Weed Killer) .....	36
Hollandsche Melksuikerfabriek .....	viii	National Drug & Chemical Union Col. Supp.		Smith, T. & H., Ld. (Chemicals) .....	iii
Hopkin & Williams, Ld. (Chemicals) .....	iv	Newball & Mason (Waterglass) .....	38	Scotchell, Bros. & Barclay, Ld. (Skleen) .....	10
Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ld. (Manufacturing Chemists) .....	Cover	Northern Drug & Chemical Co., Ld. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (Pharm. Preps.) .....	Cover	Spatula Publishing Co. (Books) .....	40
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ld. (Tooth Pastes, &c.) .....	19	O'Pine-O Manfg. Co., Ld. (Toilet Preps.) .....	42	Spurway et Cie, Ld. (Floral Oils) .....	15
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ld. (Oxide of Zinc) .....	vii	Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) .....	Col. Supp.	Stambois, L. J. (Gillette Razors and Blades) .....	24
Iglodine Co., Ld. (Iglodine) .....	x	Papier Poudre, Ld. (Toilet Preps.) .....	42	Sterns, Ld. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) .....	xix
Iliffe & Sons, Ld. (Motor Transport) .....	44	Parke, Davis & Co. (Germicidal Soap) .....	xvii	Stevens, A. J., & Co. (1914), Ld. (Wireless Sets, &c.) .....	8
James Cycle Co., Ld. (Carrier Cycles, &c.) .....	40	Pazo Co. (Pill Boxes) .....	44	Sturge, J. & E., Ld. (Precipitated Chalk) .....	iv
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chits.), Ld. (Chemicals) .....	iii	Pears, A. & F., Ld. (Ivostrip Shaving Stick) .....	25	Suttley & Silverlock, Ld. (Bottle Wrappers, &c.) .....	12
Josephs, P., & Sons, Ld. .... Col. Supp.		Poat Products (Sphagnum), Ld. ....	xiii	Swales, Thomas (Bottles) .....	32
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ld. (Mineral Spring) .....	17	Perry & Hope, Ld. ....	iv	Tatcho-Tone Co. ....	42
King, J. C., Ld. (Window Dressing Papers) .....	xxii	Pharmaceutical Lanoline Co. (Lanoline) .....	xxi	Taylor, J. (Cimolite Preps.) .....	24
Kirby, Douglas & Co., Ld. (Monkey Strcp) .....	21	Piver L. T. (Price Reduction) .....	25	Thompson & Capper, Ld. (Developing, &c.) .....	35
Laporte, B., Ld. (Chemicals) .....	ii	Playlowe & Co., Ld. (Sandalwood Oil) .....	18	Tolkien, C., & Co. (Malt Extract, &c.) .....	16
Lax & Shaw, Ld. (Bottles) .....	32	Potter & Clarke, Ld. (Packed Goods) .....	45	Townshends, Ld. (Water Still) .....	40
Leath & Ross, Ld. ....	xvi	Price, A. S., & Co., Ld. (Eno's Fruit Salt) .....	xi	Transport Costs, Ld. ....	39
Lejeune, G. A. (Showcards, &c.) .....	44	Prunel, Ld. (Prune Jelly) .....	42	Tye, J., & Son (Bottle Caps) .....	xxii
Lennon, Ld. (South African Agencies) .....	viii	Rayner & Co. Ld. (Olive Oil) .....	xxi	United Chemists' Association, Ld. (Health Salt) .....	48
Lincoln & Midland Counties Drug Co., Ld. (Clarke's Blood Mixture) .....	xi	Redgrave, Butler & Co. (Russolax) .....	xxi	United Drug Co., Ld. (Rexall Convention) .....	7
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ld. (Lesalls Salt) .....	16	Reynolds & Branson, Ld. ....	Text	Van Der Hoeks (Bottles) .....	40
London College of Pharmacy .....	37	Rippin, A. J., Ld. (Drugs) .....	vi	Venesta, Ld. (Collapsible Tubes) .....	36
McGlashan, D., Ld. (Aldine) .....	16	Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co. ....	34	Viscose Development Co., Ld. (Bottle Cappings) .....	xxii
MacLellan, G., & Co., Ld. (Waterproof Bed Sheetings) .....	42	Robinson & Sons, Ld. (Boxes) .....	Text	Waide, Thos., & Sons, Ld. (Printers, &c.) .....	31
Mandall & Co., Ld. (Licorine) .....	xi	Rose, J. L., Ld. (Pyrogallie Acid) .....	iv	Wampole, H. K., & Co., Ld. (Pharm. Products) .....	x
Marsden, Chas. C. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.		Redduck & Co. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.		Warrington Chem. & Drug Co. ....	iv
Matthews, D., & Son .....	Col. Supp.	Sage, F., & Co., Ld. (Shopfittings) .....	34	Watts, J. (Safety Razor Blades) .....	24
Matthews, Stephen, & Co., Ld. (Curences) .....	xiv	Salvates, Ld. (Rendel Bath Salivates) .....	25	Westminster College of Pharmacy .....	57
Maund, F. (Showcases) .....	xx	Sasso, P. e Figli (Olive Oil) .....	2	Wheeler & Huisking, Ld. ....	ix
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ld. ....	11	Scruton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture) .....	44	Whitaker & Co. (Hat Dyes, Household Dyes) .....	41
May, Roberts & Co., Ld. (Sundries) Cover		Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition) .....	37	Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ld. (Bottles) .....	33
Meade-King, Robinson & Co., Ld. (Petroleum Jelly, &c.) .....	xix	Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes) .....	42	Wood, Vincent ("Eureka" Bandages) .....	42
		Shawyer & Co. (Enlarging, &c.) .....	36	Wrigley's, Ld. (Spearmint) .....	9
		Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ld. (Dog Medicines) .....	39	Youldon, L. (Bottles) .....	40
		Simond, S. D., & Co., Ld. (Tapon) .....	xxii	Zeal, G. H., Ld. (Clinical Thermometers) .....	23



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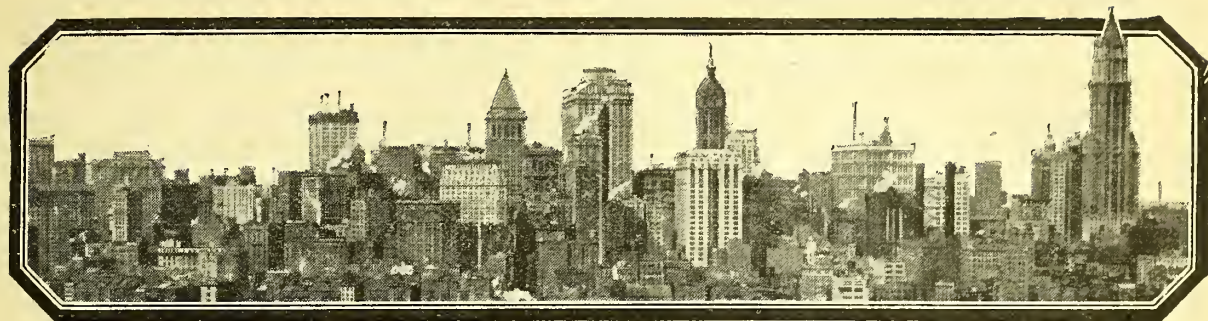
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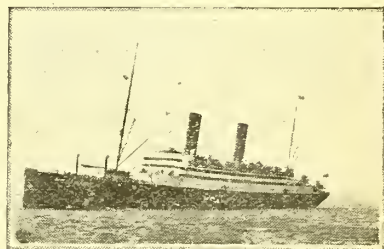


THE International Convention of the United Drug Company will be held at Boston in July, 1925. An attendance of over 5,000 Rexall Chemists and their friends is anticipated. Mr. Louis K. Liggett, President and founder of Rexall, is particularly anxious to see as many friends as possible from Great Britain and Ireland. The trip will not only prove a splendid holiday, but, because of the interchange of ideas, it will stimulate your retail sales knowledge and be of great advantage to all present.

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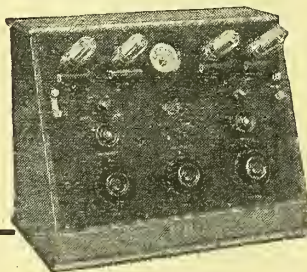
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## Wrigley's does for Teeth what nothing else can do

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Bits of food lodge in the crevices between the teeth and in the fold where the gums cover the edge of the enamel.

If these particles are not removed they ferment and cause decay, but by the use of Wrigley's they are all pushed out and flushed away. Thus the teeth are kept clean and sound.

Give Wrigley's to the children regularly. They love it and it does them good. And use it yourself after every meal. Nothing else can give your teeth such a searching cleansing — the kind of cleansing they should have.

# WRIGLEY'S

SPEARMINT — 3" P.K. — 1"

After every meal

Wrigley's 1d After every Meal

Wrigley's, Limited, 177-178, Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1.

If you will read our advertisements you will find that Wrigley's Chewing Sweets are being sold to the public on the basis that makes them an appropriate line for chemists.

People are advised daily to use Wrigley's not as a sweet, but for the preservation of their teeth and the consequent improvement of health. So they will expect to get Wrigley's in a chemist's shop, just as they would tooth paste and tooth brushes.

These advertising arguments (which are founded on highest dental and medical authority) make Wrigley's a natural article for you to stock.

Furthermore, the very wide and increasing sale of Wrigley's—eight to ten million packets sold every month and a very big increase from year to year—make Wrigley's a very profitable line to handle.

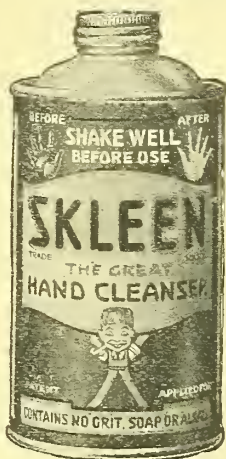
It is essentially an *extra sale* line. A jar each of Spearmint and P.K. near your cash register provides surprising additional income.

# WRIGLEY'S

Wrigley's, Limited,  
177-178, Tottenham  
Court Road, London,  
W. 1.



## AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION



*Cleans the hands WITHOUT the  
use of SOAP, WATER or TOWEL*

*Contains NO SOAP, GRIT or  
ALKALI*

# "SKLEEN"

(Patent applied for)

TRADE MARK

## THE GREAT HAND CLEANSER

### A BOON TO MOTORISTS

THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ARE:—Pour about  
a half-teaspoonful into the palm of one hand,  
rub the hands together until  
nearly dry . . . . .



In screw-capped tins, enamelled in colours, and  
retailing at 1/- each.

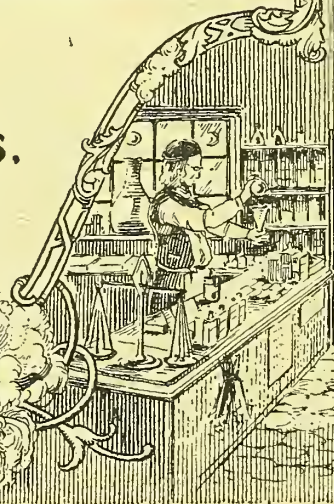
8 6 per doz., 6 doz. 8 3, gross 8/- net  
Display showcard in colours supplied.

N.B.—With orders placed during April we are  
sending Free 1/2 doz. sample tins with every  
dozen ordered.

THE  
"SKLEEN"  
RUBS OFF  
AND THE  
DIRT COMES  
WITH IT



Southall Bros.  
& Barclay Ltd  
BIRMINGHAM.





# Maw's Page



- "MERITOR" Brushes are Guaranteed
- "MERITOR" Brushes are Well Advertised
- "MERITOR" Brushes are Well Packed
- "MERITOR" Brushes are the Chemist's Own
- "MERITOR" Brushes yield a profit of

**50%** on cost

*It pays to put your best efforts  
into selling "Meritor" whenever  
you are asked for toilet brushes.*

**S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,**  
Aldersgate St., London,  
and Barnet.

Telephone:  
No. (New)  
City  
7891-3

Telegrams:  
Eleven  
Cent  
London

TRADE



MARK

Cables:  
Eleven  
London

Code:  
A.B.C.  
4th & 5th  
Edition

# WRITE SILVERLOCKS, THEY HAVE IT

**H**ERE'S a list of really useful sundries, some of which you need about now. Look through your stocks and order fresh supplies before your present ones are entirely depleted.

Remember, you can depend upon Suttley and Silverlock's goods for quality and serviceability. Drop us a line whenever you need sundries that are doubly useful because made by a firm with vast experience of your special needs.

## WRAPPED SKILLETS.

The Cheapest and Neatest form of Packing for Drugs.

Size.	250	500	1,000
No. 1 (1-oz.) .. .. .	4/5	7/9	14/-
No. 2 (2-oz.) .. .. .	5/5	9/-	16/-
No. 3 (4-oz.) .. .. .	6/3	10/6	19/-
No. 4 (8-oz.) .. .. .	9/6	16/-	30/-
No. 5 (1-lb.) .. .. .	11/-	18/-	34/-

Packed drugs mean quick service and more Sales

## WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Use them instead of paper and wax for wrapping powdered chemicals, etc. They are strong, neat and cheap. Good for your reputation

## SALE OF POISONS REGISTER BOOKS.

In conformity with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

No.	in three sizes.	Price
1. Containing	320 entries .. ..	4/6
2. " "	576 " .. ..	5/6
3. " "	1,024 " .. ..	6/6

## PRESCRIPTION BOOKS.

Silverlock's Approved Prescription Books.

**Long Folio F'cap (size 15 1/2" x 6 1/2")**

No. 1 Quality, Whole Bound Rough Ca't, with Printed Heading, indexed, 250 Pages 21/6; 500 Pages 27/6; 1,000 Pages 59/-.

No. 2 Quality Half Bound Buff Basil, without Printed Heading, indexed, 500 pages 21/-.

**Broad Folio F'cap (size 12 1/2" x 8")**

No. 1 Quality Whole Bound Rough Ca't with cut Printed Heading, indexed, 500 Pages 25/6; 750 Pages 27/6; 1,000 Pages 47/6.

No. 2 Quality Half Bound Buff Basil, without Printed Heading, indexed, 500 Pages 19/6.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES HELPS.

Leaflets, Showcards, and Window Displays designed to increase your Sales of Photographic Sundries. Write for range of samples and prices.

## SHOWCARDS.

### HUMOROUS SERIES.

These Showcards are got up in the well known S. & S. Style, size 12in. x 10in., printed Back on White Board. 6 assorted for 5/-

We have a very large range of wordings in Pharmaceutical and Toilet Series. Drop us a post card for List.

## DANGEROUS DRUG ACT, SUTTLOCK REGISTER.

Strongly bound in green rexine. Divided into sections for Sales and Purchases.

Meets all the requirements of the Act. Send for one NOW. 7/6 post free.

## ENVELOPES & BAGS.

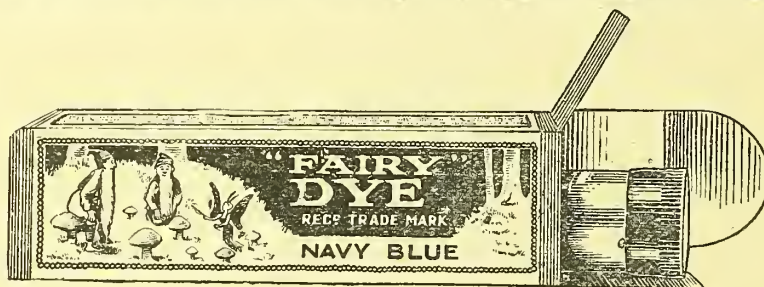
We have a large stock of both Grease Proof and Brown Bags in all sizes from 2 oz. upwards. Also Manila and Grease Proof Envelopes, sizes ranging from 1 oz. to 4 oz.

Send us particulars of your requirements.

**Chemists' Printers**

**Suttley & Silverlock<sup>LD</sup>**  
CHEMISTS' PRINTERS

**Blackfriars London, S.E.1**



## FAIRY DYES

Mean Greater Turnover for You—and Absolute Satisfaction for Your Customers.

**T**HERE is no more attractive line on the market to-day—there is no better seller—and no article has made larger strides in popular favour.

## FAIRY DYES

are now sold in glass tubes, encased in smart, clean-looking "safety-first" cartons. They are retailed at 2d. each, made in 25 popular shades and colours, and are extensively advertised in the right publications.

You can rely upon Fairy Dyes—for prompt delivery in any quantities—for fresh stocks—for quick, easy-to-handle, clean turnover, and as tried favourites your customers are always satisfied. See that you are supplied without delay.

For Trade Terms and particulars write to

**FAIRY DYES, LTD.,**

London Depot - - - - - 292 UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.1.

61 WELL ROAD  
GLASGOW.



## The new Pack for



# Vints Menthols

The new "Pack" is so compact and pretty that it will attract the attention of all. Vints menthols and Vintints are pure menthol and won't break off. They are on the P.A.T.A. and give an average profit of 67% on cost, in £5 lots. The small size gives 77%.

	Acorn.	Acorn & Flat.	Acorn.	Flat.
Retail	- 0/7½	1/3	2/-	2/6
	4/6	9/-	14/9	18/-

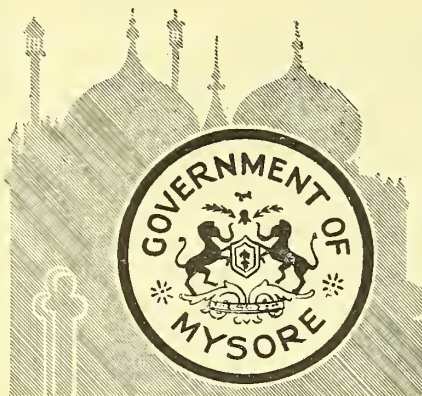
VINTINTS retail at 1/3 and cost 9/6. They are put up in the following perfumes:

- LAVENDER - A PURPLE CONE.
- VERBENA - A GREEN CONE.
- ROSE - A RED CONE.

*PRODUCTS of the HOUSE OF*

# Evans

**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.**  
**LIVERPOOL      New York      LONDON**



*Mysore Government Seal  
is your guarantee that  
the Oil is the finest in  
the World*

## EAST INDIAN SANDALWOOD OIL

*Sole European Distributors :*

**ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS LTD.**

**"Perfume House" 6, 7 & 8 BEAUCHAMP STREET, LONDON, E.C.1**

Telephone: HO1,BORN 2499, 6214, 6215 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "EKDUM, LONDON."

# GAL

(GARDENS OF SPAIN)

The preparations of Perfumeria  
GAL, MADRID, including

**GAL "JARDINES DE ESPANA"  
TOILET SOAP, PERFUME  
and COMPLEXION POWDER**

which are being largely advertised in the leading papers, such as "The Sketch,"  
"Tatler," "Eve," "Sphere," "The Lady," "Vogue," "Bystander," etc.,

Can be obtained at lowest prices from the **SOLE AGENTS:**

**Heppells**  
*Ltd*

1 EDEN ST., HAMPSTEAD ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 160.

OR YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER.





# Beetham's

*Lait Larola*  
*Larola Rose Bloom*  
*Glycerine & Cucumber*

ALL PROTECTED AT FACE VALUE

**M. Beetham & Son.**  
**CHELTENHAM.**

## E. SACHSSE & CO.

LEIPZIG

GERMANY

Manufacturers & Distillers of

**SESQUI AND TERPENE FREE**

AND

**B.P. ESSENTIAL OILS**

**FLOWER OILS, SYNTHETICS**

AND

**ORRIS CONCRETE, LIQUID  
 AND RESINOID.**

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES.

Sole Agents for U.K. :

## T. HARRISON & CO.

BURNLEY HOUSE, WILLESDEN, N.W.10.

IMPORTERS OF

ESSENTIAL OILS AND SYNTHETICS.

**STOCKS IN LONDON.**

Telephone:  
 Willesden 731.

Telegrams:  
 "Arismercha, Willroad, London."

TRADE



MARK

# Parfumerie

*De l'Isle*  
*Notre Dame*

FILLS A LONG-FELT WANT.

**The "YVONNE"**  
 (Regd.)  
**COMBINATION**  
**POWDER PUFF**

This unique Puff, made of the best quality lambs' wool, actually holds the powder and does away with the necessity of carrying a separate box of powder.

The Puff has a sifter lining, which diffuses the powder evenly over the outside face of the Puff.

**ONE CHARGE OF POWDER  
 LASTS FOR SEVERAL DAYS.  
 SAVES POWDER.**

**DOES AWAY WITH THE  
 POWDER BOX.**

**ALWAYS READY FOR USE.**

Supplied in three sizes, each puff in a separate fancy box, with descriptive showcard.

Gilt and tortoiseshell Vanity Boxes, with mirror inside, supplied to hold the two smaller sizes.

## SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

**89 Great Eastern Street,  
 LONDON :: :: E.C.2.**

Factories & Distilleries :

**CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA.**

Technical Laboratories : **PARIS.**

**LEIPSIC NEW YORK  
 KINGSTON (ONTARIO)**

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."  
 Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.

Season—1925



# COD LIVER OIL

**GUARANTEED GENUINE. FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.**

*Manufacturers:*

**BRØDR. AARSÆTHER A/S, Aalesund, Norway.**

**LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY.**

**Stocks always held in London.**

**In 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.**

**SOLE AGENTS FOR U.K.: FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.**

**21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3.**

Tel. Add.: "FREUDENRUF."

Codes used: A B C, 4th and 5th Edit.; and Private.

Tel.: ROYAL 6600.

## ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS'  
MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

**Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.  
13 Wesley St., C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.**

**DOES  
NOT  
CONTAIN  
any  
SCHEDULED  
POISON.**

**LOSALL'S SALT**

Sells freely and readily  
PROFIT 50%  
ON OUTLAY

An infallible remedy for  
**GOUT,  
RHEUMATISM,  
ECZEMA  
and SKIN  
AFFECTIONS.**

**P.A.T.A.**  
4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/- doz. net.  
8 oz. " 1/9, 14/- " "  
Bottles 2/6, 20/- " "

Attractive advertising matter  
supplied on application.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

Manufactured by  
**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMERL<sup>Y</sup>  
HULL**

**ALL CHEMISTS  
SHOULD STOCK**

**ABDINE**

*THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK.*

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Over 40 years' Reputation.  
"Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink, superior to all  
Mineral Waters. The Original and only genuine Fruit Drink.

*Reduced Price List can be had on application.*

**DUNCAN McGLASHAN, LTD., ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD RD., EDINBURGH**

## PURE EXTRACT OF MALT

**C. TOLKIEN & CO., BLACKBURN,**

Commercial Mills & Apollo Chemical Works,

Also 102 DONEGALL STREET, BELFAST.

**A GOOD PROFIT ENSURED.**

## RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

**THE PUREST MADE.**

In Fancy White Glass Bottles, 3 oz.,

10 oz. & 20 oz. Imperial Measure.

*Write for prices, etc., to:*

**GRIMBLE & CO., LTD.**

**CUMBERLAND MARKET - - - N.W.1.**





*"A very impressive  
two-shillingsworth."*

The bottle is shown a little less than full size. The carton (being further away from the camera) is considerably less. The actual height of the carton is 5½ inches.

**TRADE PRICES:—**

1/- bottles, 8/- doz. 2/- bottles, 16/- doz.  
Reduction on 1 gross lots. P.A.T.A.

## The Two-Shilling Size

of "Mineral Spring" Health Granules is a very impressive package, giving remarkable value both to the Pharmacist and to his customers. There is at least 8d. profit on each sale, and this profit is for the Pharmacist only.

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD**  
**BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,**  
**& Bardsley House, London, N1**  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT



# PLAIMAR

## SANDALWOOD OIL

Fragrant, pure & dependable  
Always up to its guarantee

*Sample and Prices ex Stock or c.i.f.:*

**PLAISTOWE & CO., LTD.**  
KING'S CROSS, LONDON: & PARIS

Telephone . . . . North 829 (3 lines)  
Telegrams . . . . Plaistowe, Kincross, London  
Cables . . . . Plaistowe, London

Telegrams: "ESSYNTHET, LONDON."

Telephone: ROYAL 290.

## ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.

4 Carlisle Avenue, Fenchurch Street  
LONDON, E.C.3

WILLIAM C. SLATER, Managing Director.



## OTTO of ROSE—BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & Cie.

We are carrying London Stocks of our Principal's brands:—

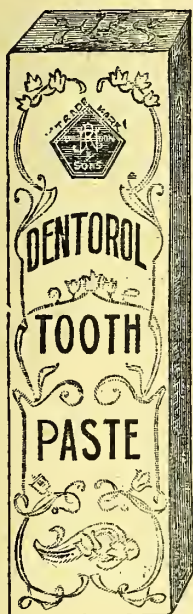
**"OWN DISTILLATION"**  
AND  
**SUPERFINE CACHET OR**

Each of these qualities, in its own class, has stood the test of time. Whether by chemical analysis or the odour test these qualities stand out pre-eminently the finest obtainable.

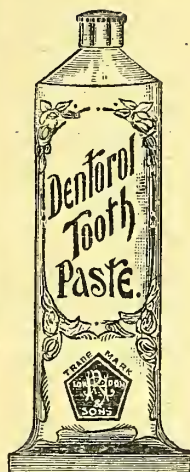
*We shall be pleased to send samples.*



# HOVENDEN'S TOOTH PASTES, etc.



## DENTOROL TOOTH PASTE



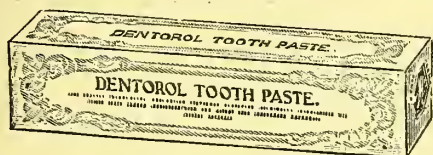
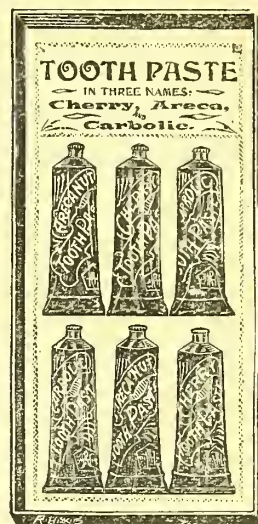
Peppermint  
Flavour.

No. 4627 ... 7/9 doz.  
By 3 doz. ... 7/6 ..

Each in a Carton.

**CHERRY,  
CARBOLIC,  
ARECA NUT**

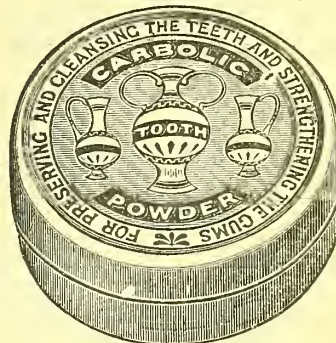
No. 4062. 7/6 doz.



Peppermint Flavour.  
No. 4763. ... 4/8 doz. ; 54/- gross.  
Each in artistic carton with transparent  
covering.

## CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

No. 3750 2.2 doz. 25/- gross  
,, 3751 2,9 ,, 31/- ..



## PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN (20 Vols.)



Packed in 5 oz. screw cap bottles  
(as illus.)

**8/- Doz.**

Also supplied in Bulk.

½ Gall. Jars .. 5/- Gall.  
1 " " .. 4/9 ..

Jars extra.

**THE ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH**

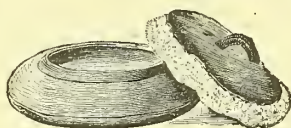
**R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.**

Factory: 41 to 53 BRITANNIA ROW, ISLINGTON, N.1.

29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W.1.  
Tel.: Museum 2810 (3 lines).  
and 89, 91, 93 and 95 CITY ROAD, FINSBURY E.C.1.  
Tel.: Clerkenwell 7601, 7602, 7603 (3 lines).

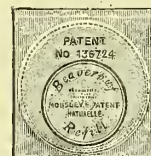
THE NEW IMPROVED  
**"LAMBPUF" MODEL L.P. 7**

IS NOW MADE IN REAL LEATHER



MODEL L.P. 7

RETAIL PRICE **2/6** EACH COMPLETE



REFILLS.  
Retail, 6d. Each

**THE PERFECT LAMBSWOOL POWDER PUFF**

(MANUFACTURED UNDER THE MOUSLEY PATENTS.)

NEXT SIZE LARGER THAN MODEL L.P. 14

Sell these Puffs and you immediately have a further continuous demand for the  
**PATENT FLEXIBLE POWDER REFILLS**

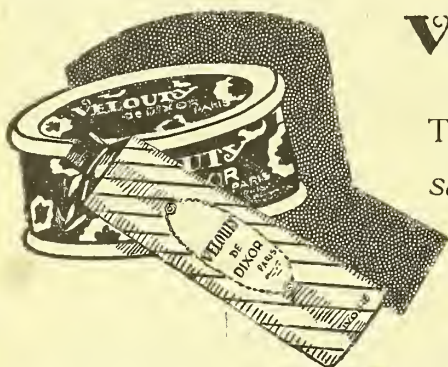
Write for particulars to *Sole Concessionnaires for Gt. Britain and Ireland:*

*"Beaverpuf" Ltd.*

PRIEST BRIDGE,  
MORTLAKE,  
LONDON, S.W.14

Telephone: PUTNEY 166.

Telegrams: BEAVERPUF, PUTNEY 166



**VELOUTÉ de DIXOR PARIS**

**COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER**

The advertised line that you are asked for.  
**DAINTY PRESENTATION**

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead.

Prices:—Full size pot	21/- doz.	Retail	...	2/9
Super Tube	22/- "	"	...	3/-
Large "	14/- "	"	...	2/-
Handbag "	3/- "	"	...	6d.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:  
**DEBACQ & HARROP, 7 Little Goodge Street, LONDON, W.1**

**DODGE & OLCOTT CO.,**

20 MARK LANE,  
LONDON, E.C.3.



THE **"D & O"** BRAND

*is the "Standard of Quality" for*



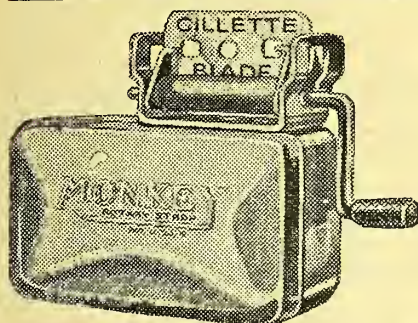
OILS of BAY, CEDARWOOD, PATCHOULI, PEPPERMINT,  
 SASSAFRAS, ETC.

BALSAMS of Copaiba, Peru, Tolu.  
 TONKA BEANS, Angosturas.

Phone—  
 ROYAL 3843.

Telegrams—  
 "EGDARF, FEN, LONDON."





# 3 men out of four need The MONKEY STROP

Seventy-five per cent. of the men in your district shave with safety razors, and those seventy-five per cent. will welcome your assistance in supplying them with this ingenious stropping device. We can justly claim that the MONKEY STROP is the most consistently advertised and the cheapest and most efficient rotary strop on the market—and the best seller. A good steady sale is indicated by regular repeat orders from both wholesale and retail sources. **DON'T LOSE SALES—ORDER NOW** from your **WHOLESALE** or **DIRECT** FROM THE **MANUFACTURERS**.

## TRADE 45/- PER DOZEN.

Showcards and advertising matters supplied free. British made. Over 150,000 already in use.

Send NOW to your Wholesaler or if any difficulty direct to Manufacturer and mention your Wholesaler's name. Strops can be invoiced direct by Manufacturers or through your usual Wholesaler.

## IMPROVED MODEL.

complete with nickel plated case. We have an established policy for the sale of the MONKEY STROP at a fixed price of

# 5/6

GENEROUS  
TRADE TERMS.

# DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

DEPT. C. D., ST. JOHN'S LANE,  
GLOUCESTER.

# DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

## Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz.	Selling Price to Retailer P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ...	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ...	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ...	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ...	18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
A face cream.		
STYMOL ...	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ...	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ...	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ...	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ...	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ...	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ...	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

## The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ...	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ...	58/6	6/6
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ...	45/-	5/-
Brilliant and lasting.		
	10/-	1/-

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

## COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

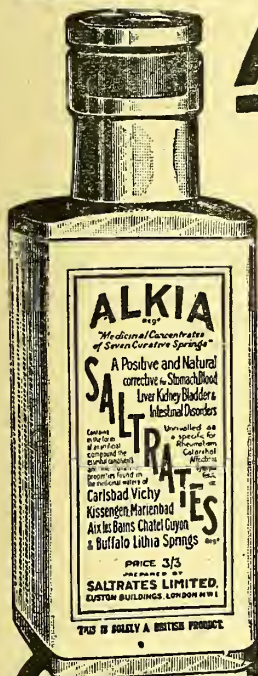
Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.  
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.  
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.  
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.  
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.  
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.  
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Paven 2100, Buenos Aires.  
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.



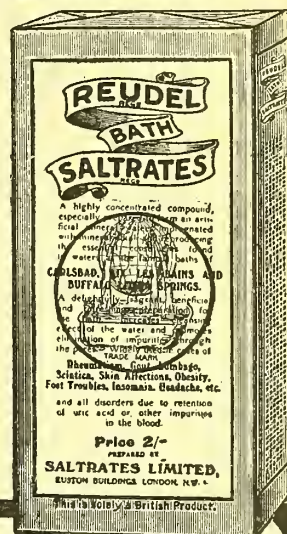




# **Two lines which can be recommended with Absolute Confidence**



They always mean a pleased and satisfied customer because they do exactly what our advertisements say.



## **ALKIA SALTRATES**

The most efficient Saline on the market and the best value for the money. Pleasant tasting and always satisfies the user. Widely advertised for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica or any Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal or Blood Disorders, Catarrhal Affections, etc.

**SELLS AT 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)**

## **REUDEL BATH SALTRATES**

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath. Especially recommended in cases of Foot Troubles, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Strains, Sprains, etc. Always extensively advertised.

**SELLS AT 2/- AND 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)**

**NOT COMPOUNDED AS THE CHEAPEST PREPARATIONS OF THEIR KIND BUT THE BEST PRODUCIBLE REGARDLESS OF COST**

## **GUARANTEED SALE TERMS**

**Free Bonus**

**Free Cases**

**Free Carriage**

Carriage Paid and Free Cases in United Kingdom on orders for 3 dozen, which may be assorted. Showcards of strong selling power sent free on request. Display them in your window and attract extra business from our present extensive advertising campaign. Write for particulars of our Special Bonus Terms for WINDOW DISPLAY.

**SALTRATES LIMITED, EUSTON BUILDINGS, LONDON, N.W.1.**



# Mr. Retailer!

## Do you know that our SERVICE DEPARTMENT

is ready to supply, carriage paid, very attractive Price Tickets, Window Cards and other advertising matter in connection with Gillette Safety Razors and Gillette Blades? Also, will exchange any of our Lines that may be shop-soiled for New Goods?

## IT PAYS YOU TO MAKE A DISPLAY

Send a Post Card to-day to:

**SERVICE DEPARTMENT,  
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LTD.  
184-188 Gt. Portland St., London, W.1**

**Gillette**  
Safety Razor  
TRADE MARK  
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

### LINE THAT SHOW GOOD PROFITS



#### Taylor's CIMOLITE PREPARATIONS

50 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Used in all Royal Nurseries and by the Nobility.

##### CIMOLITE TOILET POWDER.

Boxes, 1/12 (per doz. 9/6)  
Tins, 3/-, 5/6, 11/- (per doz.  
27/-, 49/3, 96/-)  
Bottles, 3/3, 6/6 (per doz.  
30/-, 55/6)

##### CIMOLITE TOILET CREAM.

Collapsible tubes, 1/3 (per  
doz. 11/6)

##### CIMOLITE SOAP.

Per tablet, 8d.; per box 2/-  
(per doz. 3 tab. boxes, 20/-)

##### CIMOLITE FACE POWDER.

Boxes, 1/12 (per doz. 9/6)  
Tins, 3/- (per doz. 27/-)  
Bottles, 3/3 (per doz. 30/-)

##### CIMOLITE SOAP (Violet-Scented)

Per tablet, 8d.; per box, 2/-  
(per doz. 3-tab. boxes, 20/-)

##### CIMOLITE SHAVING SOAP.

Sticks, 1/3 (per doz., 11/6)

SHOWCARDS and Counter  
Bills on application.

NOW  
ON  
THE  
P.A.T.A.



Cimolite Prepara-  
tions are stocked  
by all wholesale  
houses.

ATTRACTIVE SHOW CARD obtainable from  
all wholesalers or direct.

PREPARED ONLY BY

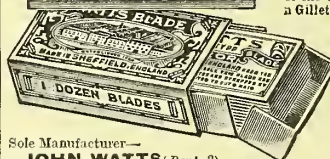
**JOHN TAYLOR, Manufacturing Chemist  
30 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQ., LONDON, W.1**

### DISPLAY THEM ON YOUR COUNTER 'WATTS' SUPER-KEEN SHEFFIELD-MADE SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

MADE IN SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

WATTS BLADE

TESTED & GUARANTEED



Sole Manufacturer—  
**JOHN WATTS (Dept. 3)**  
Lambert Works, Sheffield  
London: 24 Redcross St., E.C.1

A perfect shaving instrument

A user writes: "I find your  
'Watts' Blade superior to any other,  
especially here in U.S.A."

Hundreds of testimonials from all parts  
of the world testify to their efficiency.  
a Gillette type, Autostrop type (as illus-  
trated), Ever-ready type & Clemak  
type. 'Watts' Autostrop-type  
Blades are now provided with  
holes (as illustrated) to enable  
them to be stropped in the  
wonderful 'Spiro' Sharpening  
Machine.

**3/6 per dozen**  
(allowing 50% profit on cost.  
for the stockist).

Established over 100 years.

### IF IT'S GILLETTE RAZORS or BLADES IT'S STAMBOIS

To-day OUR U.S. BLADE PRICES are:

1 box	- 27/9	3 boxes	- 27/6
6 boxes	- 26/8	12 boxes	- 26/6
25 boxes	- 26/3	50 boxes	- 26/0 1/2

Post Paid, Cash with order or C.O.D. against confirmed references.

A small supply of Canadian 12's and U.S.A. 6's & 12's in stock.  
VALET Blades 36 - box, strops 20/- & 12/- doz. 2.6 Razors 22/- doz.  
All Nett C.W.O. Special "Valet" Price List on application.

**LOUIS J. STAMBOIS, The Safe Safety Service**  
34 CALL LANE, LEEDS.  
EVERYTHING IN RAZOR ACCESSORIES STOCKED.



## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### PARFUMERIE L. T. PIVER

have the pleasure of informing  
their Trade friends of the

## NEW WHOLESALE PRICES

which are charged henceforth for  
the following well-known lines

			Doz.
4690 Trefle	CONCENTRATED	Gilt-capped	
4691 Azurea		flat bottle	.. .. 60/-
4673 Floramye		for the	
4692 Pompeia		handbag.	
4708 Volt Perfume (electric bulb)			.. .. 60/-
4261 Duvet Velours Soap			.. .. 6/8
4728 Amber Cologne Soap			.. .. 6/8
4658 Bath Salts, assort, small			.. .. 16/-
4659 " " " medium			.. .. 28/-
4660 " " " large			.. .. 40/-
4699 Grease Paints (set of 9 tints in carton)			.. .. 20/-

The corresponding retail prices showing the usual  
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % not to be applied until the

**1st JUNE Prox.**

except in the case of the concentrated perfume which  
shall not come into operation until the

**1st SEPTEMBER Prox.**

PARFUMERIE L. T. PIVER trust that their  
customers will not fail to avail themselves of the  
EXTRA PROFIT accruing during the intervening  
period of application of the new wholesale and retail  
prices and rely with confidence for the cordial support  
and co-operation of the Trade in maintaining until  
then the actual standard retail prices.

**Parfumerie L. T. PIVER (Paris)**

London Depot:

102 Dean Street, Oxford Street, W.1

Telephone No. Regent 5260.

Depot for Irish Free State:

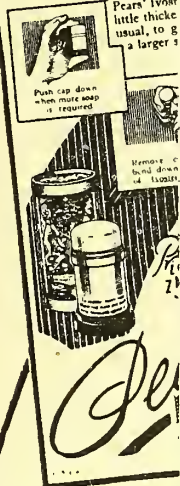
G. J. DAVIES, 27 EUSTACE STREET, DUBLIN.

*Pears'*

**NEW  
SELLING  
LINE**

*The newest kind  
of Shaving Stick  
the IVOSTRIP*

A column of creamy white Pears' Shaving Soap mounted firmly on a black holder-base and ingeniously enclosed in Ivostrip sheathing to make handling pleasanter and to prevent exposure to dust between shaves—these are the advantages built into Pears' Ivostrip Shaving Stick. It is a fault-proof innovation—the kind that is the result of years of experience and experiment.

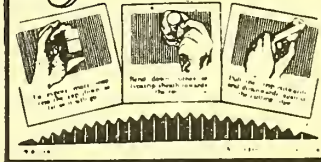


*Something  
better than  
holder tops*

*Pears'*  
**IVOSTRIP  
SHAVING STICK**

What an innovation holder-tops were—the last word in shaving sticks a few years ago, and now comes Ivostrip, an innovation that makes all other shaving stick refinements old-fashioned. Ivostrip is the sound sort of innovation that is the result of years of experience and months of experiment. Ivostrip retains the convenience of a holder-base and combines with it features that eliminate all difficulties from soap handling while shaving. The old metal cap and tin-foil wrapping are in this case discarded for non-metallic, non-absorbent cap and case that keep the soap clean and fresh for use and make it pleasant to handle. Pears' Ivostrip Shaving Stick is a little shorter and thicker than usual, to give perfect balance and a larger surface to use.

Price  
1/3



*advertising  
all over  
the country*

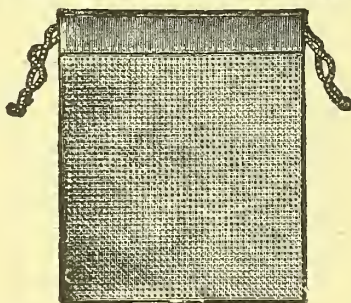
**IVOSTRIP  
SHAVING STICK**

*The coming line*

Write for trade terms to—  
Sales Manager 71-75 New Oxford Street W.C.

10-20-90

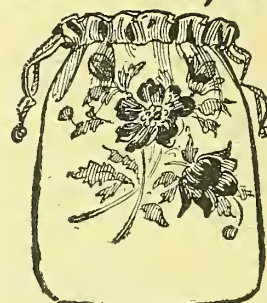
# SEASONABLE SUNDRIES—SPONGE BAGS, &c.



No. 978



No. 1778



No. 1780

		SIZES					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
No. 978.—	Sponge Bag, check sheeting, fancy binding, per doz.	6 0	7 6	8 6	10 0	11 6	14 0
1200.—	" " " super best	7 6	9 0	10 6	13 0	15 0	18 0
1201.—	" " assorted, fancy colours	10 0	11 0	12 6	15 0	18 6	23 0
1778.—	" the " Climax " proofed both sides	8 6	10 0	12 0	14 6	18 0	21 0
1778.—	" RED RUBBER, British make	—	14 0	16 0	18 0	—	—

No. 1780.— RUBBER, assorted colours, floral designs, per doz. **SIZES** 9×7 ins. 9½×7½ ins. 10×8 ins. 11×9 ins.  
 No. 1194.—The "Empire" circular red india-rubber air CUSHION—

	DIA.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 ins.
each		5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 6	9 6

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

**BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.** 91 and 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL LONDON, E.C.1

Estd.

1850

## BERTONS

of Old Street

have made and marketed

**Dr. White's**  
**Sanitary Towels**  
 (Registered)

for 40 odd years. If you do not stock them you are missing the best line of its kind.

Free Samples: Free Protectors:  
 Free Showcards.

Full particulars and terms willingly furnished.  
 SEND US A LINE NOW.

**ARTHUR BERTON, LTD.**

Factory, Warehouses and Offices:

Britannia House, Old St., London, E.C.2

And at Manchester and Glasgow.



"Now that's all right for the day."

**NORVIC**  
 CRÉPE  
 BANDAGES

"Stay put" by the method of manufacture. Soft and clinging, they are hygienic, washable, rubberless, comfortable and cheap. Stock "Flesh Colour," practically invisible under silk stocking.

**A REMEDY AND PREVENTIVE FOR VARICOSE VEINS**

Workers who have to do much standing or walking will find them invaluable.

Stock the new "Vic" tonic face-cloths—the latest triumph of British industry. Show a good profit margin. Never get "slimy," and by a "special" process have a tonic effect which preserves beauty.

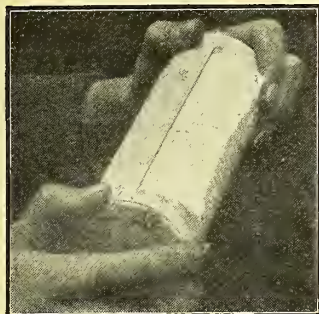
Norvic bandages are made in 2", 2½", 3", 3½", and 4" widths. See the seal on every package.



**GROUT & CO. Ltd.**  
 GREAT YARMOUTH

Stocked by all the leading Wholesalers.



**"STERAID"****Absorbent & Medicated Dressings****MADE IN ENGLAND**

The only packing in which contents are not handled or exposed to the atmosphere until required for use.

Patent Number  
\* 221761.

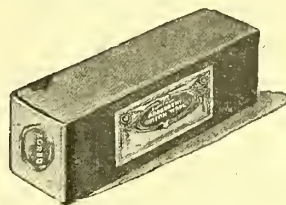
Rotate the flange of the inner portion of the container in the direction of arrow until dressings appear and interior slot is visible.

	Minimum Public Prices Each	Maximum Trade Prices Per Doz.
Plain Absorbent ... ..	2/- 12	18/- 10 6
Sal Alcmbroth, Sublimite, Carbolic, Boric ... ..	2 3 1 3 1/2	20 3 11 6
Double Cyanide ... ..	2 6 1 5	22 6 12 9
Iodoform, Pteric ... ..	3/- 1 8	27/- 15/-

	Min. Public Prices	Min. Trade Prices
Absorbent Plain Lint } 2" wide ...	1 3	11 3
" Boric " } " " " " " "		
Absorbent Plain Lint } 4" wide ...	1 9	15 9
" Boric " } " " " " " "		
Absorbent Plain Lint } 6" wide ...	2 3	20 3
" Boric " } " " " " " "		

There are approximately 6 yds. of Plain Lint or 4 yds. of Boric Lint in each Carton.

Obtain your supplies through your usual Wholesale House.

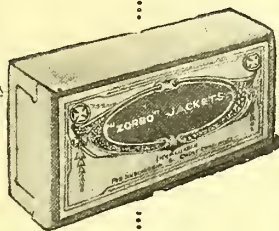
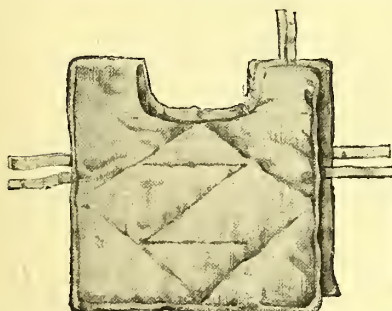
**"ZORBO"****Superfine Sterilised  
Absorbent Cotton Wool**

*"Eminently suitable for surgical purposes."*

**P.A.T.A. PRICES.**

	Min. Retail Price.	Min. Wh'sle. Price.	Dozen.
1lb. Packets ...	4 9	37/-	
8oz. " ...	2 6	19 3	
4oz. " ...	1 4	9 11	"
2oz. " ...	9d.	5 2	"
1oz. " ...	5d.	2 10	"
1lb. Cartons ...	5/-	39 6	"
8oz. " ...	2 9	20/-	"
4oz. " ...	1 6	10 6	"
2oz. " ...	10d.	5 9	"
1oz. " ...	6d.	3 2	"
1lb. Tins ...	5 9	46/-	"
8oz. " ...	3/-	24/-	"
4oz. " ...	1 7	12 9	"
2oz. " ...	- 11 1/2	7 6	"

All prices subject to alteration without notice.

**"ZORBO"****PNEUMONIA JACKETS**

P.A.T.A. PRICES.	Min. Retail Price.	Min. Wholesale Price.
Size 1. 8x6 Infants'	1/- each	8/- dozen
" 2. 10x8 Children's	1 6	11 9
" 3. 12x10 " "	1 11	14 6
" 4. 15x12 Adults'	2 6	18 -
" 5. 19x13 " "	3 3	22 6
" 6. 21x15 Extra Large	4 3	27 6

**"CAPSICUM"****CHEST PROTECTORS**

	Retail.	Wh'sle.
Small. "Single"	9d. ea.	6/- doz.
Medium. " "	1/- "	8/- "
Large. " "	1 3	9 9
Small. "Double"	1 6	11 6
Medium. " "	1 10 1/2	15/- "
Large. " "	2 3	18/- "

**ROBERT BAILEY & SON LTD. Marriott Street Mills, Stockport.**

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS SURGICAL DRESSINGS,

Telegrams: "Undisputed, Stockport."

Telephone: 2794 Stockport.

London Office: 307 Sentinel House, Southampton, Row; W.C.1

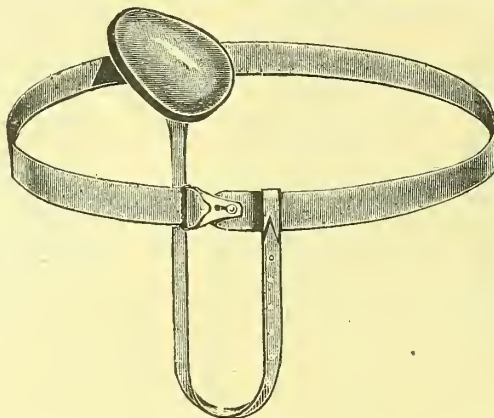
Phone: Museum 7560/9.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

## THE SIMPLIC (REGD.) ALL RUBBER TRUSS

**SIMPLIC**  
**SURGICAL**  
**SERVICE**

Supplied with  
INGUINAL,  
SCROTAL or  
CIRCULAR PADS  
Single or Double.

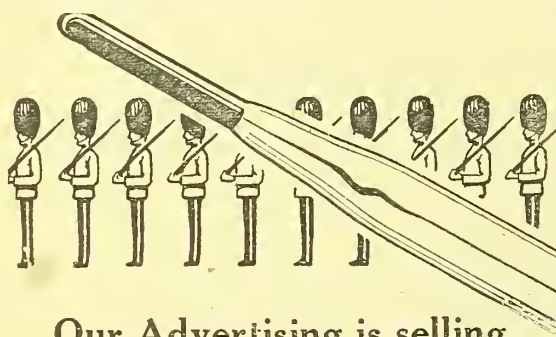


**SIMPLE**  
**SELF-ADJUSTING**  
**SECURE**

OBTAINABLE  
THROUGH  
ALL USUAL  
SUPPLY HOUSES.

THIS APPLIANCE embodies all the essentials so long sought after. It is EXTREMELY STRONG, INSTANTLY ADJUSTED to any size, and maintains an ADEQUATE PRESSURE under all conditions. The SIMPLIC TRUSS is specially designed for BATHING, being entirely rustless and unaffected by water. Specially prepared to suit all climates, it is the LAST WORD IN COMFORT.

Buy *SIMPLIC Branded Goods*—TEATS, SOOTHERS, GLOVES, Etc.



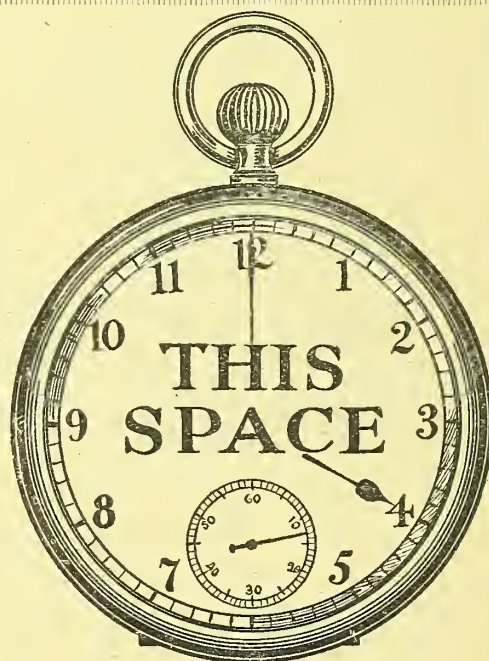
Our Advertising is selling  
the new "Clinical"—  
"The Sentinel"  
to your Customers!

DON'T MISS SALES  
through not having supplies, but  
send at once for full details to

Sole Manufacturers:

G. H. ZEAL, Ltd. 77 ST. JOHN STREET,  
CLERKENWELL, E.C.1.

Telephone: CLERKENWELL 5202.  
Telegrams: "Zeaklom, Smith, London."



FOR "TRUSS" ADVT. BY  
ELLIS, SON & PARAMORE (Estd. 1800)  
SPRING ST. WORKS, SHEFFIELD.



ABSORBENT  
GAUZES.

ABSORBENT  
WOOLS.

ABSORBENT  
LINTS.

ABSORBENT  
TISSUES.

WOOD WOOL.

CARDED  
WOOL.

PEAT MOSS.



# Surgical Dressings

BANDAGES  
OF EVERY  
KIND AND  
PATTERN.

JACONETS.

SHEETINGS.

BATISTES.

OILED SILKS  
& COTTONS.

G.P. TISSUE.

: *Packed to suit your requirements.* :  
: *Special Quotations for Large Quantities.* :

## Carnegie Bros.

227/229 ESSEX RD.,  
LONDON, N.1.

Telegrams : "Carnebros, Phone, London."

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.  
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

Telephones : Clissold 3560 & 2318.

Manufacturers of  
**STRYCHNINE  
& SALTS**  
and other Fine Chemicals.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY

## Carnegie Bros.

227-229 Essex Road, LONDON, N.

Works : Bowes Park, N.13.

Telegrams : "Carnebros, Phone, London."

Codes : A.B.C. 5th and 6th Editions Bentley & Marconi.

Telephones : Clissold 3560 & 2318.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

*This line makes an instant  
appeal to any Chemist*



**T**O begin with, it is interesting chemically! With Wonder Dye a woman can dye a silk blouse and leave the (cotton) lace trimmings white. The explanation is that Wonder Dye will dye any fabric of animal origin, but will not affect one of vegetable origin. It will dye Silks, Furs, Feathers, but not cotton or linen.

Now an article that performs unusual functions creates an unusual amount of interest, and the very fact of having this line in stock will so please your women customers that it will do your trade good.

**THIS IS A SIXPENNY LINE**  
—selling itself from the best Home dye display cabinet that has yet been produced

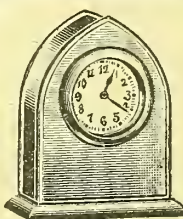
This cabinet is given free with a gross order, and the sale of these dyes shows **50% on cost**. If you send cheque at time of ordering we'll give you a further 5% and give our traveller the same commission he would have earned if he personally had picked up the order. The nett cash cost to you is, therefore, 72/- less 33½% less 5%, viz., £2 5s. 8d.

**CAPSOL PRODUCTS LTD.**

Head Office and Works - BLOOMFIELD ROAD, BLACKPOOL

**BUY YOUR  
BOTTLES, JARS,  
PILL TUBES  
PLAIN, CORKED & CAPPED  
AND  
VACUUM FLASKS  
AT LOWEST PRICES**

FROM  
**C. MELIN & CO. 7 INDIA STREET  
LONDON, E.C.3.**



**YOUR COMPETITORS**  
are selling lots of  
**CLOCKS & WATCHES**

Why don't you?

Single Alarms ... 30/- doz.  
Enamel Fronted Clocks, assorted  
colours, as illustrated 36/- doz.

Largest variety ever offered in stock.  
**SEND FOR FULL LISTS.**

We can also supply **Genuine Gillette Blades**, and all leading makes of **Safety Razors and Blades**. Let us quote you. Our prices are unbeatable. Terms: Nett Cash with Order or goods sent against approved refs.

**L. FRANKENBERG 15 Stoney Lane, Houndsditch,  
London, E.1. Phone: Avenue 1170.**

# Surgical Rubber Goods

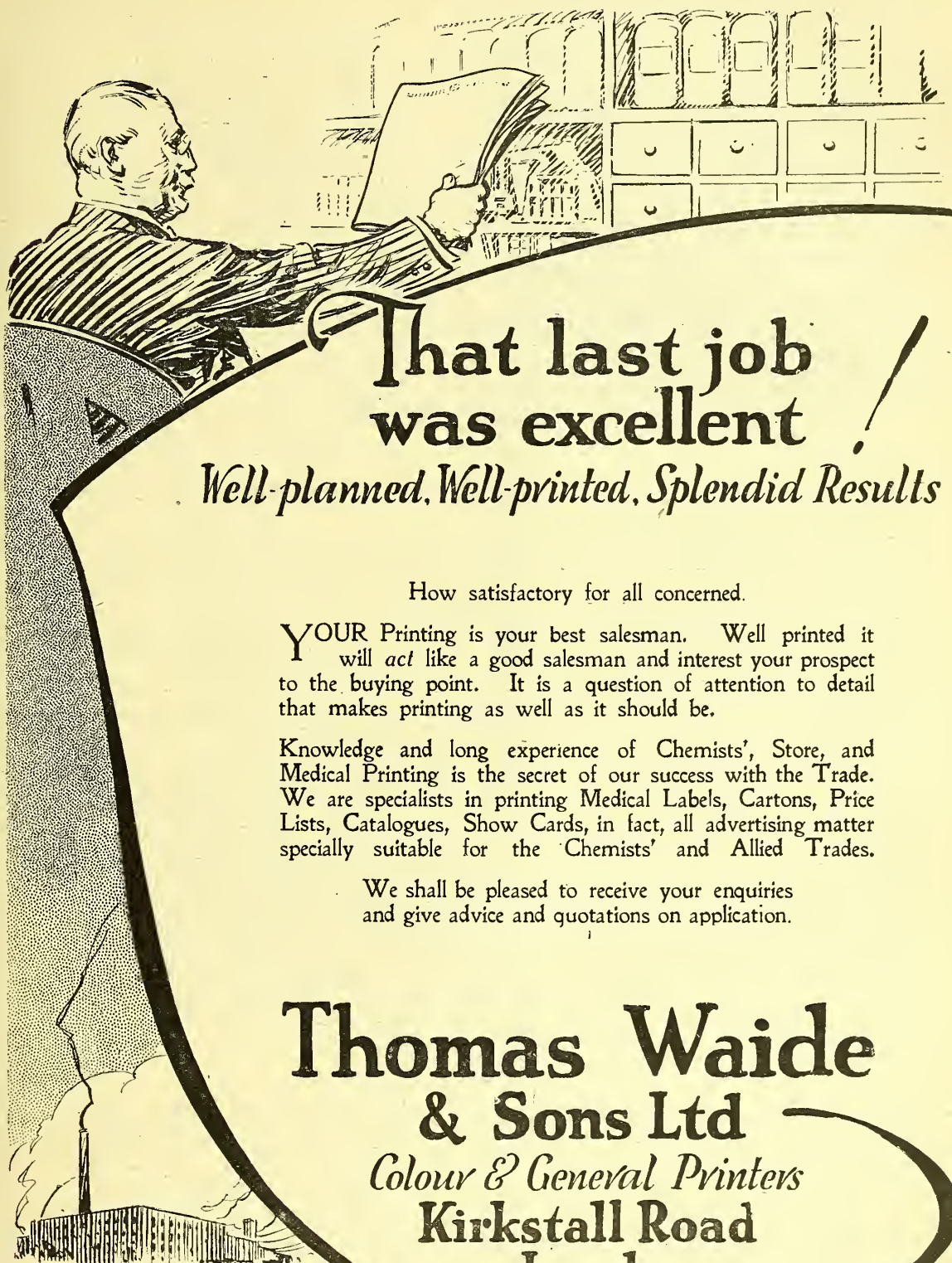
**VENUS, OWL, GODIVA  
& BALLOON BRANDS.**

NOTICE.—Several instances of the sale of VENUS BRAND goods other than their make having been brought to the notice of Joseph Harris & Co., their Solicitors are instructed to take proceedings against anyone (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name or design of VENUS or any imitation thereof in connection with Seamless Moulded Goods.

**SEAMLESS MOULDED SURGICAL GOODS, PESSARIES, HOT WATER  
BOTTLES, URINALS FOR NIGHT OR DAY USE. Wholesale & Export Only.**

**JOSEPH HARRIS & CO., Rubber Works, Broadheath, Altrincham.**





**That last job  
was excellent !**

*Well-planned, Well-printed, Splendid Results*

How satisfactory for all concerned.

**Y**OUR Printing is your best salesman. Well printed it will *act* like a good salesman and interest your prospect to the buying point. It is a question of attention to detail that makes printing as well as it should be.

Knowledge and long experience of Chemists', Store, and Medical Printing is the secret of our success with the Trade. We are specialists in printing Medical Labels, Cartons, Price Lists, Catalogues, Show Cards, in fact, all advertising matter specially suitable for the 'Chemists' and Allied Trades.

We shall be pleased to receive your enquiries and give advice and quotations on application.

**Thomas Waide  
& Sons Ltd**  
*Colour & General Printers*  
**Kirkstall Road  
Leeds**



# BOTTLES & GLASSWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
FOR THE TRADE  
WHOLESALE ONLY

**In all Colours**

We make good

## BOTTLES

—hand or machine made.

Large and well-organised  
works enable us to meet your  
immediate requirements for

**DISPENSING, EMULSION,  
COUGH MIXTURE,  
SAUCE, EMBROCATION,  
FEEDING BOTTLES, &c.**

*Our prices are right  
—and our Bottles are  
British manufacture.*

Make us your standard Bottle suppliers  
—we can meet your every need.

# LAX & SHAW

LIMITED.

Albert Glass Works.  
Hunslet, Leeds.

BELINDA GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET.  
CLARENCE GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET.  
TEL. ADD: FEEDERS, LEEDS. TEL. NOS: 27047 LEEDS  
23080

## YOU CAN'T DISPENSE WITH BOTTLES!

- ¶ Paradoxical, perhaps — but they are essential.
- ¶ The twin brothers "Cough" and "Cold" (not to mention sister "Flu") make heavy demands on your bottle stock at this season.
- ¶ Order now—before stocks get too low.

3 and 4 oz.

**13/-**

6 and 8 oz.

**15/-**

Assorted Orders of 5 gross sent Carriage Paid in free cases.

## THOMAS SWALES

20/24 Butts Court - - LEEDS

# Ferry for Bottles

MEDICALS, EMULSIONS, VIALS,  
POISONS, LIMES, SMELLING  
SALTS, LYSOLS, PANELS, KALIS,  
BRILLIANTINES, Etc.

CANNONS, CHELTENHAMS,  
POMADE POTS, MEXICANS,  
PERFUME BOTTLES & TUBES

Stocks held of all lines.

Wholesale only.

## T. FERRY & SON, LTD.

1 REGENT'S ROW, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
DALSTON, LONDON, E.8.

Phone: CLISSOLD 6346.  
Grams: "TEFERGLAS, HACK, LONDON."



Registered Trade



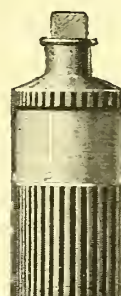
Mark, No. 26866.



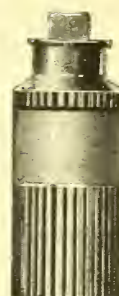
Hand-turned Shop Rounds.



Recessed Shop Rounds.

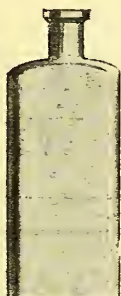


Recessed Poison Rounds.



## SHOP BOTTLES

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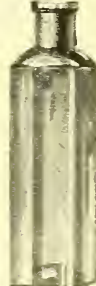


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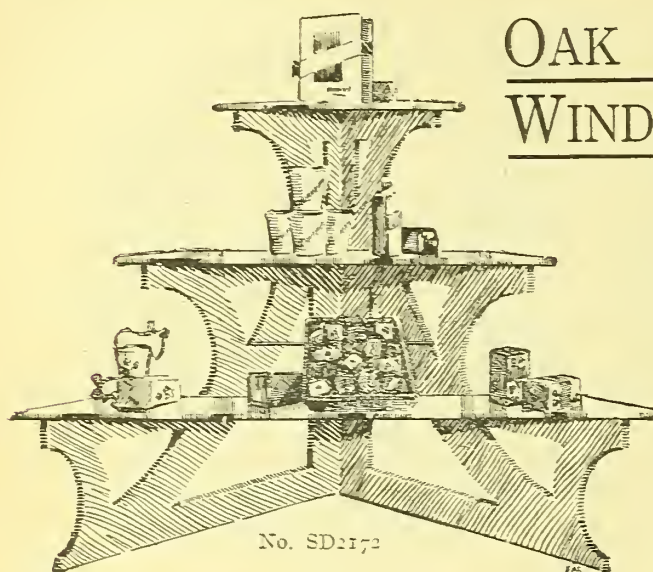
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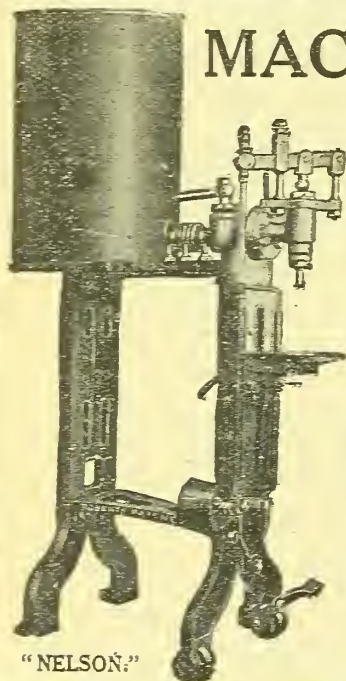
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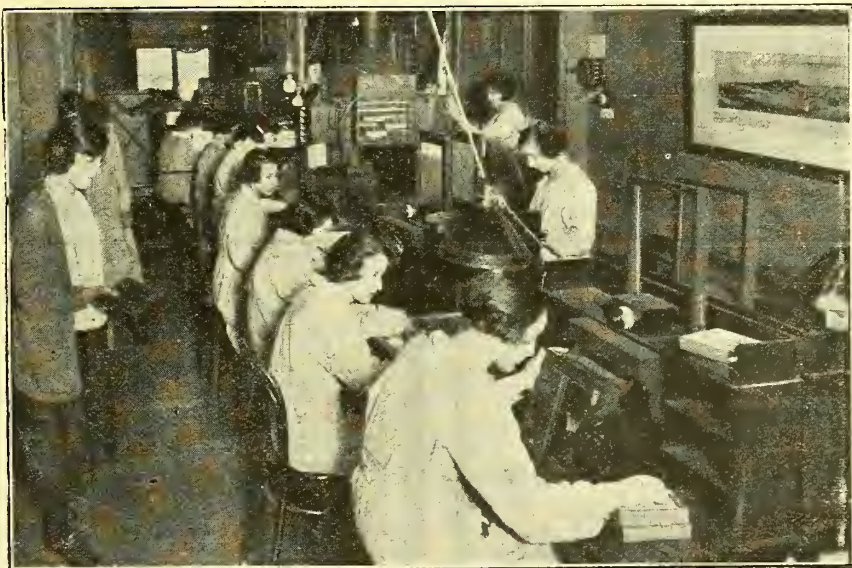
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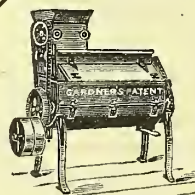
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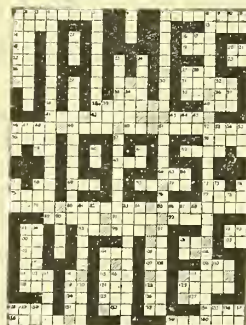
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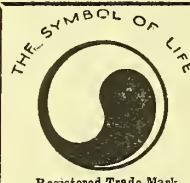


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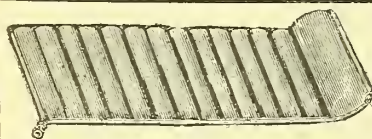
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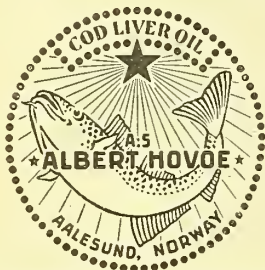
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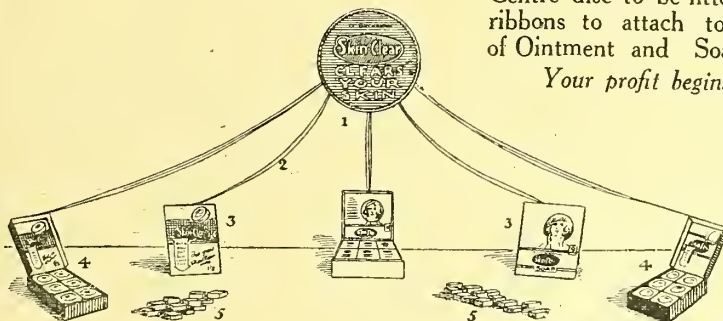


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### Contents

No. 15	Series 2359	Vol. 102
Births ..... 539	Information Department ..... 540	
Business Changes ..... 544	Insurance Act Dispensing ..... 534	
C. & D. Commercial Compendium ..... 559	Irish News ..... 527	
Clinical Thermometer Claim ..... 531	Legal Reports ..... 530	
Colonial and Foreign News ..... 529	Natal Pharmaceutical Society ..... 538	
Coming Events ..... 525	New Companies and Company News ..... 533	
Corner for Students ..... 535	Norwegian Notes ..... 528	
Correspondence:—	Notes on Books ..... 550	
Letters ..... 556	Observations and Reflections ..... 541	
Subscribers' Symposium ..... 557	Personalities ..... 538	
Miscellaneous Inquiries ..... 558	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain ..... 533	
Deaths ..... 539	Poisonings ..... 525	
Editorial Articles:—	Poisoning Statistics ..... 545	
Analysis on Active Service ..... 542	Portuguese Drug House ..... 546	
Platinum Market ..... 543	Recent Patents ..... 539	
Therapeutic Substances ..... 544	Retrospect ..... 558	
German Reparations Levy ..... 544	Safeguarding of Industries Inquiry ..... 549	
English News ..... 525	Scottish News ..... 527	
Festivities ..... 547	South African News ..... 528	
Harmless Colours ..... 540	Trade-marks ..... 548	
Holiday in Jamaica ..... 537	Trade Notes ..... 540	
	Trade Report ..... 551	
	Westminster Wisdom ..... 536	
	Wills ..... 539	

## Coming Events

### Monday, April 13

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—Ramble in Epping Forest. Meet at Stratford (Main) Station, Martin Street entrance, at 1.30 p.m., or Epping Station at 2.30 p.m. Tea at "The Merry Fiddlers." Members of kindred Associations welcomed.

### Tuesday, April 14

Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, at 8 p.m. Meeting to discuss R.P.U. Conference and buying club.

### Thursday, April 16

Salford Pharmaceutical Association, 40 The Crescent. "Hobbies" and discussion.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Church Hall, Meeson Road, Portway, West Ham. Social and dance. Tickets (3s. 6d. each), including supper. Dancing at 7 p.m. prompt. Pharmacists and friends welcome. Tickets from Mr. J. Reed, 32 Church Street, West Ham, E.15.

North-East London Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Address by Mr. John Noble, entitled "I Wonder Why?" (2nd series).

## English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Alresford and Winchester Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs, etc.

Birkenhead Town Council.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., drugs, etc.

Boston Guardians.—Mr. S. J. Hurst, chemist and druggist, drugs and sundries.

Faversham Town Council.—Mr. J. T. T. Rolfe, chemist and druggist, drugs and sundries.

Nantwich Guardians.—Mr. William C. Grice, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Reigate Guardians.—Mr. W. H. Fowler, Ph.C., Redhill, drugs.

St. Pancras (London) Guardians.—T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Coxeter & Son, Ltd., Leslies, Ltd., dressings, etc.

At a meeting of Chelmsford Guardians on March 31, a discussion arose over the acceptance of the tender of Mr. J. T. Bellamy, Ph.C., which was 5s. 11½d. higher than that of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd. Some members thought the lowest tender should be accepted, and pointed out that the Guardians had no complaint against the company in question, who had supplied them for many years. Another speaker observed that the chemist was a large local ratepayer, the difference between the quotations was small, and it was many years since there was a local tender for medical or surgical appliances. Mr. Bellamy's tender was accepted by a large majority.

### Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

At an inquest held recently at Ilford on the body of Henry Brown, whose occupation was not given, it was stated that while using mercuric chloride in photographic work he put a little on his finger and tasted it, thus absorbing a fatal dose and dying two days later. A "Misadventure" verdict was recorded.

The deputy-coroner for the Chichester district held an inquiry at Selsey, on April 2, concerning the death of Arthur J. Cosson, upholsterer, Bosham, who died in his workshop. A police witness stated that he had ascertained that the deceased had visited the establishments of four chemists at Chichester. At one of them he bought a small bottle containing 25 Easton's syrup tablets; at two others he bought bottles containing 100 tablets each; and at the fourth shop he bought a bottle of the syrup and a bottle of lysol. All these bottles were found in the workshop. There were 104 tablets missing, and the bottle which had contained the syrup was empty. One bottle of 100 tablets and the bottle of lysol were untouched. A local medical man deposed that he was called to see Cosson, whom he found in the last stage of strychnine poisoning. Each of the tablets contained ½ gr. of strychnine, and it was probable that the dose taken by the deceased amounted to at least 2½ gr., five times the minimum fatal dose. A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned.

### Private Arrangement

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Edgar Charles Longmate, chemist and druggist, 92 Norfolk Street, King's Lynn, was held on April 1 at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C., when Mr. Parkin S. Booth presented a statement which showed liabilities £4,787 17s. 2d., of which £4,045 5s. 6d. was due to the trade. The assets consisted of:—Cash, £89 11s. 1d.; stock valued at £750; machine sprayers valued at £100; trade fittings, etc., valued at £50; household furniture expected to produce £35; motor vehicles, £100; book debts valued at £1,400; and other items, making total assets £2,620 11s. 1d. (net, £2,523 10s. 2d.). Mr. Booth reported that the debtor had carried on



business for the past seventeen years. In 1918 he went to King's Lynn; he paid £998 for the ingoing and £200 was left outstanding, £100 of which was still unpaid. The debtor was granted a lease of the premises for twenty-one years, at a rental of £80 per annum. The debtor's capital at the time he entered the business was about £1,100, and the turnover was about £20 a week. In 1922 he purchased three spraying machines for the purpose of hiring them out to local farmers for their crops. The spraying line was a great success; the turnover for 1923 was £9,421, and there was a net profit of £1,130. Although the turnover increased in 1924 to £10,885, and there was a gross profit of £2,716, the net profit was only £343. It was resolved to confirm the deed of assignment already executed, with Mr. Booth and Mr. Hayhow as trustees, together with a committee of inspection. The following are among the creditors:—Abol, Ltd., £25; Battle, Hayward & Bower, £11; J. & H. Browning & Co., £14; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., £382; British Sulphate of Copper, Ltd., £52; The British Drug Houses, Ltd., £24; A. J. Caley & Son, £17; W. Cooper & Nephews, £63; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £16; Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., £69; May & Baker, Ltd., £33; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £175; Reliance Rubber Co., Ltd., £16; Tomlinson & Hayward, £30; United Chemists' Association, Ltd., £15; United Alkali Co., Ltd., £13; Virol, Ltd., £12; Veno Drug Co., Ltd., £10; Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., £25.

### Birmingham

The epidemic of measles shows no sign of abating.

Councillor and Mrs. Jeffrey Poole have returned from a tour in Egypt and the Holy Land.

Mr. E. A. Canning has been elected chairman of the West Birmingham division of the Unionist Association.

Dr. E. F. Armstrong, President of the British Association of Chemists, addressed the Birmingham centre of the Association, on April 3, on "The Profession of Chemistry." Dr. Armstrong urged the members to work for one big registration body, embracing and speaking for all "chemists." Such a body could then set to work on educational propaganda.

At Birmingham Police Court, on April 3, John H. Clarke was summoned for the sale of butter containing, it was alleged, boric preservative equivalent to 40 gr. of boric acid per lb. In the course of his evidence Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., the city analyst, said there was no standard fixed and he was not in a position to say there should be no boric acid in butter. In the last five years he had received 1,180 samples of butter, and 78 per cent. of these contained no boric acid. The remaining samples contained boric acid on an average to the extent of 10 gr. per lb. In the previous period of five years he had received 2,374 samples, in 60 per cent. of which there was no boric acid; the average proportion in these samples was 12 gr. per lb. In the more recent period only two samples contained more than 21 gr. per lb. out of 1,180 samples, and in the previous period only one sample contained over 21 gr. He stated that 21 gr. was a very reasonable limit. A fine of 10s., with 21s. special costs, was imposed.

### Liverpool

Good Friday is being treated as a Sunday for the total closing or part opening of pharmacies.

Alderman R. C. Herman, M.P.S. (Parks and Gardens Committee, City Council), presented the Warden Chilcott prize for model yachting at Stanley Park on April 4.

The P.A.T.A. correspondence in the *C. & D.* has aroused much interest. Mr. W. J. Tristram (*C. & D.*, March 28, p. 482) is the recipient of congratulations on his vigorous epistle.

Mr. E. Leslie Boydell, eldest son of Mr. E. Boydell, dentist and pharmacist, Walton Road, Liverpool, has obtained his degree of L.D.S. at Liverpool University, and is joining his father in practice.

Mr. John Cleworth, Manchester, has been revisiting New Brighton. On March 31 he gave a lantern lecture

before the Wallasey Pharmacists' Association, at which over 130 lantern slides illustrated the work he has done in connection with the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Over 9,000 chocolate Easter eggs, found on analysis to contain quartz, fragments of glass, traces of lead, zinc, copper, and a considerable quantity of woody material of the nature of sawdust, were condemned by the Liverpool magistrates on April 3, on the application of the Corporation, as being unfit for human consumption.

### Manchester

A "National Health Dispensary" has recently been opened by Mr. J. N. Lever, chemist and druggist, in Charles Street, Oxford Road.

Mr. A. J. Pidd, treasurer of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, and one of the best-known veterans of pharmacy, is about to leave Manchester for a warmer and sunnier clime. He is taking a holiday and hopes to make an extended tour of the Continent. All his many friends wish him "bon voyage" and a safe return.

Councillor F. W. Bates, J.P., chemist and druggist, Brook's Bar, has been returned to the Stretford Urban District Council after a contest by the large majority of 1,511, he polling 1,774 votes as against his opponent's 263. Councillor Bates has been a member of the Stretford Council for the past thirty years, and this is the first time he has been opposed.

The first meeting of the season of the Manchester and District Chemists' Golfing Society took place, on April 1, at the North Manchester Golf Club. The weather conditions were ideal, and there was a good attendance, twenty-three cards having been taken out to compete for the President's prize, presented by Mr. A. J. Pidd. The leading scores were:—

W. A. Sturdy	100—20= 60	D. Dickson	114—20= 94
P. W. Stewart	105—20= 85	W. W. Burton	108—12= 96
A. H. Turner	92—12= 80	W. J. Gardner	110—14= 96
G. R. Potts	102—14= 88	T. Miller	105—9= 97
R. G. Edwards	103—13= 90	J. H. Nidd	117—20= 97
J. W. Aves	102—8= 94	E. N. Fox	113—14= 99
J. H. Blyton	105—11= 94	H. Woodhead	120—23= 100

Mr. W. A. Sturdy won the first prize and the first sweepstake, Mr. P. W. Stewart winning the second.

### Sheffield

Chemists' accounts for Insurance dispensing during the past month amounted to £2,023 9s. 9d.

A local committee is being formed to forward the candidature of Mr. H. Antcliffe at the forthcoming Council election.

Mr. A. Neal, who has acted as solicitor in some local cases of interest to the drug trade, has been appointed chairman of the newly formed board of guardians.

### Miscellaneous

**BURGLARY.**—The premises of Young & Sons, chemists, Gallowtrees Gate, Leicester, were broken into recently; a small sum of money and three cameras were stolen.

**FIRE.**—An outbreak of fire, attributed to a defective electric circuit, occurred on March 31 on the premises of Duckworth & Co., essence distillers, Lime Street, London, E.C. The damage was not of an extensive nature.

**POISON-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.**—Applications for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, have been made to the respective local authorities by Mr. M. K. Franks, Horsley, Leatherhead, and Mr. J. Hill, Ledbury.

**FOOTBALL.**—Playing in the London Commercial League, recently, The British Drug Houses Football Club lost to Henry Good & Sons (8—1) and made a draw with Limmer Athletic (2—2). In the London Business Houses League The B.D.H. defeated St. Christopher's by a goal to nil, and Travers' Reserves by the same margin.

**PROPOSED SHOPPING CARNIVAL.**—At a meeting of Bradford traders, held on March 30, it was decided that if they raise a guarantee fund of £1,000 to cover publicity expenses, the Chamber of Trade will organise a shopping festival for the autumn. A committee was appointed to



carry on the movement and to decide whether the period shall be a week or a fortnight.

**ROYAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.**—At the twenty-fourth meeting of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, held on April 2, evidence was given on behalf of the National Federation of Employees' Approved Societies. Sir Thomas M. Legge, M.D., senior medical inspector of factories, and the clerk in charge of the Ministry of Health inquiry room, were also examined.

**INQUEST.**—An inquest was opened at Trowbridge, on April 6, on the body of Florence M. Billett (27), who had been found dead in a lane. It was stated that a half-empty packet in the possession of the deceased was labelled "Head and nerve powder." Such powders, a medical witness said, contained 3 gr. of acetanilide each, and to take two powders would, he considered, be dangerous. He thought that the substance ought to be in the list of "dangerous" drugs. The inquest was adjourned.

**AN EXCELLENT SURPLUS.**—The annual general meetings of Boots United Chemists Fund and Friendly Society and Boots Co-operative Insurance and Pensions Society, Ltd., were held in London on March 26, when the report of the committee and the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1924, were discussed. Mr. John Boot presided. Mr. J. E. Hilton, the secretary, was congratulated upon the efficient manner in which the funds have been worked, the second valuation having revealed a surplus sufficient to permit of a graduated reduction in contributions. The funds of the two Societies total over £216,000. The report and balance sheet were adopted.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**—An investigation into the malaria conditions prevailing in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and eventually in Turkey, Sicily, Corsica and Spain is now being prepared by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations' Health Organisation, which is expected to last from the beginning of May to the end of September. The Commission will also consider a report on the question of the use of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids against malaria. This question of the cheapest and most effective drug against malaria is of fundamental importance in the work of the Health Organisation, in view of the financial conditions prevailing in so many countries as a result of the depreciated exchange.

## Scottish News

### Brevities

At Dundee, on April 1, William Myles, motor-lorry driver, was found not guilty of culpable homicide in respect of the death of Mr. R. M. Lindsay, chemist and druggist, 140 Albert Street (*C. & D.*, January 17, p. 87).

### Aberdeen

The B.Sc. degree, Aberdeen University, has been conferred on Mr. Mitchell C. Ross, son of Mr. David Ross (William Paterson & Sons, manufacturing chemists), who is now proceeding to Robert Gordon's College, as he intends taking up a pharmaceutical career.

The turnover in the drug departments of the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., for the year ended February 28 was £22,650 11s., and the net profit £3,514 15s. The cash sales were as follows:—Rosemount Viaduct, £4,075; George Street, £2,856; Holburn Street, £3,140; King Street, £3,378; Victoria Road, £2,225; Rosemount Place, £2,860; Commerce Street, £2,035; Woodside, £1,725.

### Edinburgh

The opening fixture of Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club will take place at Liberton on April 15. The competition is for the Mackay trophy, and members intending to take part should notify the secretary so that partners can be balloted for.

There has been a gratifying response to the appeal for subscriptions towards the testimonial to Mr. W. Duncan,

Ph.C., F.C.S. It is intended to make the presentation in the third week of June. The treasurer is Mr. Joseph Tait, M.R.C.S., 36 York Place, Edinburgh, who will be glad to receive subscriptions as soon as possible and not later than June 6.

### Glasgow

The annual whist drive and dance of the staff of Cockburn & Co., Ltd., chemists, took place on April 1. In the course of the evening Mr. C. T. Cockburn announced that it was fifty years since he commenced business. His first shop was in the Rutherglen Road, and the takings on the opening day amounted to 3s. 7d. The staff now numbers over 250.

Glasgow Pharmacy Club held the last of their series of whist drives in the Athenæum Restaurant, on March 31, when a company of about 180 spent a most enjoyable evening. Mrs. R. Dickson presented the prizes to the following successful players: *Ladies*—(1) Mrs. Harrison; (2) Miss E. Alexander; (3) Mrs. McLean; (special prize) Miss A. McCallum. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. Neil Jeffrey; (2) Mr. J. Roberts; (3) Mr. J. H. Crosbie. An excellent programme of music and readings was rendered by Mrs. Macfarlane (soprano), Mr. McAdam (baritone), and Mr. R. Watson Trenwith (reader), with Miss E. Alexander as accompanist.

## Irish News

### Brevities

On March 25, damage to the extent of £1,000 was done by fire to the premises of Mr. John A. Woodside, Ph.C., in Church Street, Ballymena.

The Ballymena Licensing Tribunal, on April 3, made the following awards in chemists' claims for loss of profits through deprivation of wine licences:—Gilmer, Ltd., Wellington Street: Claim, £588; award, £325. J. A. Woodside, Church Street: Claim, £940; award, £750.

At the monthly meeting of the Antrim Board of Guardians recently, it was reported that Fred Storey & Co., Ltd., chemists, Alfred Street, Belfast, wrote stating with reference to recent tenders that last year they made the lowest tender, and although they were the largest contractors for medical and surgical appliances in Northern Ireland, they did not get the contract. In reply to the chairman, the clerk said Messrs. Storey's recent tender was the lowest, being 28½ per cent. below the regulation standard. Fresh tenders received in reply to a second advertisement included one from Connor & Son, Newry, at 47½ per cent. discount, which was accepted.

### Belfast

The Public Health Committee of Belfast Corporation has accepted the tender of Fred Storey, Ltd., for the supply of drugs to the Purdysburn Infectious Diseases Hospital.

James Wilkinson, R.D., North Queen Street, Belfast, was in the Police Court, on April 3, fined £5 for selling methylated spirit and failing to enter in a register the sale and the purpose for which the spirit was stated by the purchaser to be used. Defendant said the girl assistant sold the spirit during his temporary absence.

### Dublin

Dr. J. S. Ashe opened the first Irish International Chemists' Exhibition in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin, recently, which was organised by Dr. Eppel. About twenty manufacturers have stalls in the hall, and Dr. J. J. Eppel stated that special excursion rates had been arranged for chemists and druggists from the country parts during the week. At a dinner held on April 1, in proposing the toast of "Ireland," Dr. Ashe said the objects of the exhibition were to try and accord to chemists throughout Ireland an opportunity of seeing things which could not be brought down to them in the country, and to endeavour to bring chemists from all parts to Dublin and help them to co-operate for the welfare of the profession.



## Norwegian Notes

**ASSISTANTS' SALARIES SCALE.**—The Norwegian Pharmaceutical Association has established a new scale of salaries for assistants, to enter into force on July 1, although the assistants' organisation demands that it should apply as from April 1. Under this scale, which represents the minimum rates, qualified assistants are to receive during the first three years an annual salary of 6,000 kroner, hereafter rising by 600 kroner yearly, until a sum of 10,200 kroner is reached on completing seventeen years' service. Unqualified assistants will be paid at the rate of 4,200 kroner, with an increase of 300 kroner in the second and third years.

**ARSENIC IN POTASSIUM CARBONATE.**—In consequence of the discovery, in Germany, of the presence of arsenic in potassium carbonate, the city analyst of Oslo examined a number of samples of commercial grades taken from pharmacies and wholesale druggists, and found that most of these contained arsenic. In a circular addressed to all pharmacists in business and wholesale druggists in Norway, the director of the civil medical board orders that all stocks of potassium carbonate, crude as well as pure, should be immediately analysed for the presence of arsenic, and that on purchasing fresh supplies care should be taken to ensure that these are free from arsenic. The Marsh test, using 2 to 3 grams of potassium carbonate, is prescribed for this purpose.

**UNEMPLOYED PHARMACISTS' FUND.**—For some time past the Norwegian pharmaceutical profession has been confronted by the grave problem of dealing with the increasing number of unemployed in its ranks, due to the fact that only a comparatively small number of owners are in a position to employ assistants, and therefore there are not sufficient vacancies to absorb the annual increase. To stem this overcrowding of the profession, of recent years the number of entrants, i.e., apprentices, to the profession has been strictly limited. Last year the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Association created an unemployment fund, to which each of the 617 members contributed 7.50 kroner quarterly, out of which unemployed qualified pharmacists received 10 kroner, and unqualified assistants 7.50 kroner daily, for a maximum period of ninety days in the current year. Since there are now about 120 pharmacists without work, representing about 20 per cent. of the pharmaceutical *personnel*, this fund is unable to meet the calls made upon it for assistance—in the last quarter of the past year about 12,000 kroner were paid out—and it saw itself obliged to make an appeal to the Government. The king has now signed an order confirming a resolution of the Storting empowering the grant of a sum of 25,000 kroner out of the pharmacy tax receipts (in Norway each pharmacy is taxed on the basis of its turnover, the collected amounts constituting a special Government fund) to provide financial assistance to unemployed pharmacists.

**PHARMACY TAXATION STATISTICS.**—The Norwegian pharmacy law of 1909 introduced the system of personal concessions—i.e., ownership in the business is vested in the concessionaire only during his lifetime, and on his death the concession reverts to the state, which selects a successor from among the number of applicants. There are about 250 pharmacies in Norway, one for 11,000 inhabitants, of which only 35 now belong to the old class of privileged businesses, which are still transferable by sale. All holders of a concession are obliged to pay an annual tax, based on the turnover, to the State, the amounts thus collected being paid into a special fund, over which Parliament has the right to dispose. For the budget year 1925-1926 the Storting has assessed the revenue from this source at 400,000 kroner, based on the following scale of taxation: Of the total turnover a portion of 25,000 kroner is exempted from taxation, while from the sum remaining after deducting this amount 25 per cent. is also exempted, as representing the turnover on the sale of goods, the delivery of which is not restricted solely to pharmacies. The sum which remains is divided into portions of 5,000 kroner, the tax amounting to 1 per cent.

on the first portion or part thereof, successively increasing by 1 per cent., until it reaches 8 per cent., where the taxable portion of the turnover amounts to 40,000 kroner, or more. Out of this fund the following expenses will have to be met: Costs of inspecting pharmacies, 13,000; pharmaceutical education, 48,700; grants to pharmaceutical students for educational purposes, costs of scientific investigations, 106,000; preliminary costs of building extensions to the pharmaceutical institute, 50,000; and various expenses, 50,000 kroner. This leaves 164,200 kroner to add to the pharmacy tax fund, which now amounts to 4,690,005 kroner. It is proposed to expend 200,000 kroner on extensions to the pharmaceutical institute, in conjunction with the building of new chemical and physics laboratories in the University of Oslo. In the last budget year the turnover tax on pharmacies produced a revenue of 931,476 kroner, against an estimated return of 600,000 kroner, whereas in the coming year provision is made for a revenue of only 400,000 kroner.

## South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

### Cape Province

**MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACY BILL.**—As intimated in the *C. & D.*, March 28, p. 443, the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill was down for the second reading in the Union House of Assembly on February 26. It has not yet, however, been reached, and as the Government has a very full programme of legislation for the present session, the chances of the Bill getting on the Statute Book are not very rosy, in spite of its having been deferred many times.

**PHARMACISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA** are anxiously waiting the Budget speech of the Minister of Finance in the National Pact Government, in case there should be any further taxes or liabilities placed on the unfortunate and long-suffering chemist. The ill treatment meted out to the craft by the late Government Finance Minister, it will be remembered, brought about the union of chemists throughout South Africa, which has already done good work under the title of "The Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa."

**CHEMIST'S APPEAL FAILS.**—The appeal of Mr. Hyman Sacks, a Sea Point chemist and druggist, against the decision of a Cape Town Magistrate awarding £175 damages to a former employee of his, proved unsuccessful in the Supreme Court recently. It may be recalled that Mr. Sacks had entered into a written contract with a Mr. Dillon, under which the latter was engaged for a period of one year at a salary of £25 per month. Shortly after the commencement of the contract Mr. Dillon was dismissed by Mr. Sacks on the ground of misconduct, it being alleged that he had handed over the keys of the pharmacy to a lady friend and had allowed her to remove certain photographic films from the shop. The Magistrate, however, found for Mr. Dillon in an action he brought against Mr. Sacks for breach of contract, and against this decision appeal was brought. Mr. Justice Gardiner, in delivering judgment, said that the Magistrate had accented the plaintiff's version, and that of his witnesses, of what had happened, and he saw no reasons why the Court should disturb that finding. As far as Mr. Dillon's conduct was concerned, his Lordship did not think he had done right in handing over the keys to his friend. But though this action was wrong, it was not of such a nature as to justify dismissal. Mr. Dillon had claimed for the unexpired portion of his contract—roughly £200—and the Magistrate had awarded £175. It was clear from the evidence that Mr. Dillon had made repeated efforts to obtain employment, but had been unsuccessful, and in these circumstances his Lordship considered that the Magistrate's award was quite justifiable. The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.



## Colonial and Foreign News

**INFRINGEMENT OF ASPIRIN TRADE MARK.**—For secretly manufacturing aspirin and selling it under this trade mark in packages exactly similar to those in which it is issued by Bayer & Co., an electrician and a merchant were sentenced at Hamburg to 20 and 15 months' imprisonment respectively, and a fine of 1,000 marks. In addition, damages to the amount of 10,000 marks were awarded to the firm.

**SPECIALITIES IN SWITZERLAND.**—An ordinance recently promulgated by the Council of State of the canton of Valais regulating the sale of medicinal agents and poisons contains the following provision: The sale of pharmaceutical specialities is restricted to public pharmacies; such preparations may only be marketed after having been analysed and reported upon by an institute for the examination of pharmaceutical products, and provided the Council of State has duly authorised their sale.

**DANISH PHARMACIES.**—In 1924 only two new pharmacies were opened in Denmark, in Aarhus and in Nyborg. Twenty applications for permission to establish new businesses were turned down by the Government. The concessions of thirteen businesses reverted to the state, the average age of the new concessionaires on taking over these pharmacies being 49.4 years, while three owners of small businesses were promoted, receiving the concessions of larger pharmacies which had fallen vacant.

**ADMISSION OF MEDICINES INTO POLAND.**—In addition to the ordinary import licence, granted by the Minister of Finance, a special certificate has to be obtained from the Minister of the Interior by the importer prior to the admission into Poland of goods enumerated under Nos. 112, 113 and 116 of the customs tariff. These include: Opium alkaloids, cocaine and all narcotic drugs; arsenobenzol preparations (salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsenobenzol, novarsenobenzol); artificial sweetening agents (saccharin, dulcin, etc.); all pharmaceutical preparations put up in definite doses, such as tablets, pills, capsules, ampoules; compound medicines, in liquid or solid form, as well as all plasters.

**MEDICINE TAX IN PERU.**—A Bill has been introduced into the Peruvian Senate, containing a proposal to levy a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all pharmaceutical preparations imported into the country. Consignments of this category of goods are to be accompanied by declarations on special forms containing full particulars of each article, and the duty is to take the form of stamps to be affixed to each container. Further, it is proposed to require that the containers in which foreign pharmaceutical preparations are imported into Peru shall bear a distinctive label indicating the name and address of the manufacturer, country of origin, composition, title or trade-mark, if any, under which the article is sold.

**TURKISH OPIUM PRODUCTION.**—It is reported from Constantinople that the Chamber of Commerce is opposed to any proposal aiming at the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy, and its substitution by the production of beet sugar. It is pointed out that in addition to yielding opium, the poppy also provides seeds which are extensively utilised in Anatolia as a source of oil; in fact, the extraction of poppy seed oil forms quite an important branch of industry. The Chamber of Commerce advises that steps should be taken to ensure that the opium produced shall have a content of at least 11 to 13 per cent. of morphine, and suggests that the production might be limited to 5,000 cases annually.

**BRAZILIAN IPECACUANHA.**—In consequence of the increasing demand for emetine, steps are now being taken to introduce the cultivation of ipecacuanha on a rational basis in Brazil, where the ruthless destruction of the plant as practised by the native collectors of its roots is giving rise to considerable anxiety. In the Military Chemical-Pharmaceutical Laboratory experiments are now being undertaken to establish the most effective method of extracting the total content of emetine from indigenous ipecacuanha, with a view to undertaking the actual production of this alkaloid in the country. At the same time the Ministry of Agriculture is taking steps to intro-

duce and promote the cultivation of this valuable plant, which is a source of considerable prosperity to the nation.

**SWEDISH PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE.**—The new building of the Royal Pharmaceutical Institute, erected in Teknologgatan, Stockholm, was opened on March 24 in the presence of a large number of high dignitaries of the State and Church and other prominent persons. The institute was originally founded in 1837, when the number of students amounted to about twenty. The new premises contain a bacteriological laboratory, a botanical and pharmacognostic department, with a room for botanical research work, collections of drugs and plants, a lecture room capable of seating 150 persons, a laboratory for technical pharmacy, a chemical laboratory, a department of physics, a room for study, and also a club-room for the students, a library and a museum of old pharmacy pots, apparatus, etc., in which the travelling pharmacy of Queen Lovisa Ulrika is included. Special laboratories are provided for organic synthesis and arsenic investigations, as well as private laboratories and studies for the director and heads of the various departments. The director of the Institute is Professor P. R. Westling.

**DUTCH PHARMACY STATISTICS.**—On December 31, 1924, there were 616 pharmacies owned by pharmacists; in addition, 1,103 medical practitioners were empowered to supply medicines, making a total of 1,719. Of the pharmaceutical *personnel*, totalling 289 men and 1,483 women, 278 men and 1,332 women were employed in pharmacies, while the dispensing medical practitioners were assisted by 11 male and 151 women pharmacists. In the Dutch East Indies there were 63 civilian pharmacists in business, in Dutch Guiana 13, and in Curaçao 9. Army pharmacists in Holland numbered 44, including one lieutenant-colonel, one major, six military pharmacists of the first and two of the second class, 23 assistants, and in the reserve, two pharmacist-majors, six pharmacists of the first and three of the second class. The army pharmacists in the Dutch Colonies totalled 59. One civilian pharmacist and three civilian assistants were attached to the Dutch navy. Of the 736 candidates who presented themselves for the pharmaceutical assistants' examination, 133 were men and 603 women; of these 430 passed (65 men and 365 women). The growing preponderance of the fair sex in pharmacy, as assistants, in Holland is becoming very evident.

**ASSISTANTS' SALARY FUND.**—There are at present in Hungary 1,096 pharmacies, in some 600 of which the owners work without any assistance whatsoever, since the turnover is too small to provide paying the salary of an assistant. As a result of overcrowding in the profession, a large number of assistants, men without the means to purchase a pharmacy, or despairing of ever obtaining a "concession," have deliberately abandoned legitimate pharmacy to set themselves up as druggists, and in many instances, by encroaching on the pharmacists' privileges, such as selling proprietary preparations and even occasionally compounding prescriptions, they have become serious, albeit illegal, competitors. To improve the financial position of assistants, and particularly to ensure a sense of security, the Hungarian Association of Pharmacists, and the Minister for Social Welfare, are investigating the question of instituting a central salary fund, on similar lines to the organisation which has now been in operation in Austria for many years. Briefly, instead of paying his assistant personally, each owner contributes a fixed sum to the central fund, out of which all salaries are paid, these being scaled according to the assistant's professional seniority, i.e., years which have elapsed since passing the state examination, and length of service in the business, besides taking into consideration as a determining factor whether married, and number of children, or single. The existence of a central fund holds out to assistants an assurance that a change of situation does not entail, as is now often the case, an appreciable loss in salary; on the other hand, it also precludes the possibility of bettering his position, but has the advantage of making for stability.



## Legal Reports

**Dispensing Tested.**—At Woolwich Police Court, London, on April 7, Ascott's Pharmacies, Ltd., 1098 Harrow Road, N.W., were summoned for having sold at their branch shop, 20 Maxey Road, Plumstead, a compounded drug, i.e., a prescription, which was not composed of the ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser, being deficient in sodium bicarbonate." Mr. Jenkins, assistant solicitor to the Woolwich Borough Council, prosecuted, and Mr. H. Glyn-Jones was counsel for the defence. Mr. Glyn-Jones said his clients had decided to exercise their rights and send a third of the sample taken by the Council's inspector to the Government chemist. The hearing was accordingly adjourned.

**Breach of Agreement Alleged.**—After a hearing lasting ten days, Mr. Justice Russell, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on April 7, adjourned until April 21 the action brought against Lever Brothers, Ltd., Port Sunlight, by Mr. Axel Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to the United States, alleging breach of an agreement by which the defendants contracted to buy from the plaintiff a large block of shares (*C. & D.*, March 28, p. 445). A further action was simultaneously brought against Messrs. Lever Brothers by the Malare Bank, Stockholm, who claimed on a guarantee for an indebtedness by the Barnangers Co. The defendants contended that Mr. Wallenberg did not fulfil the conditions of the contract, and that the guarantee was conditional on their getting the shares. Swedish lawyers were called by both sides to give evidence as to the validity of the contract in question.

**British Oxygen Co., Ltd., v. Liquid Air, Ltd.**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on April 6, Mr. Justice Romer delivered his reserved judgment in the action brought by the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., to restrain Liquid Air, Ltd., from circulating photographic copies of a letter written by a district agent of the plaintiffs to Tanks & Drums, Ltd., Bradford, making quotations for the supply of oxygen (*C. & D.*, April 4, p. 491). His lordship held that the plaintiffs had a statutory copyright in their letter, and that the sending it to Tanks & Drums, Ltd., was in furtherance of a legitimate trade interest, and not against public policy nor in restraint of trade. If it had been unlawful, then the greater part of commercial dealing where there was rivalry in trade would be unlawful. The acts of the defendants in connection with the letter were not to vindicate their own character, but to attack the plaintiffs, and were unlawful. There would be an injunction restraining the defendants from printing, publishing, circulating or otherwise dealing with the letter in infringement of plaintiffs' copyright, delivery up of the infringing copies, costs, and an inquiry as to damages.

**A Wrong Label.**—At Birmingham Police Court, on April 3, Mr. Charles Ernest Wood, chemist, 38 Bournville Lane, Stirchley, was summoned for having sold oleum persic. for almond oil, and for having wrongly labelled the article as almond oil. Mr. Pritchard, who defended, admitted that his client made a mistake in putting the wrong label on the bottle, but submitted that the purchaser was not prejudiced thereby, because the oil was equally as efficacious as almond oil. An inspector stated that for two ounces he was charged 9½d. The defendant said that oleum persic., oil extracted from peach kernels, was used in all cases where sweet oil was required. There was practically no difference in the character of the two oils, any difference there was only being shown by a fine chemical test. In specific gravity, iodine value and other values the two were alike. Asked if almond oil would be adulterated if peach oil was put into it, defendant said it would serve as a substitute, and no harm would accrue. He was not asked for almond oil more than four or five times a year. It was further stated on behalf of the defendant that he had said immediately after the purchase that he did not sell the oil as almond oil, because it was peach-oil price, and anybody would know this without an analysis being made. The price of almond oil was

double. Replying to the statement that the charge was 5½d. an ounce in the "national" list, the defendant said it was not almond oil he charged for, and people expected to get a lot for their money in his district. In the hurry of the moment—he was attending to something else at the time—he made a mistake in writing the label, and but for this pressing business he should have explained matters to the customer. The city analyst (Mr. Liversidge) stated that peach-kernel oil was said to be inferior to almond oil in keeping quality, taste and viscosity. The sample was unknown to the general Birmingham public, and was, he believed, rarely asked for, and in eleven other samples taken no foreign ingredient was discovered. He had been unable to find any statement of the composition of peach and apricot kernel oil except that it was very similar, but it was certainly not identical with almond oil. The sample was an indefinite mixture of peach and apricot kernel oil, and was totally different from almond oil, which was distinctive in its character and taste. Fines of 20s. and 40s. on the respective summonses were imposed.

**Tenancy Dispute.**—In Sheffield County Court, recently, Miss Anne Shaw, chemist and druggist, 134 Main Road, Handsworth, claimed damages against the owner of the premises, Mr. J. Appleton, retired chemist, Applebridge, Handsworth, for alleged interference with her tenancy. Mr. H. R. Bramley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. I. Mitchell for the defendant, whose answer to the claim was that only part of the premises was let to Miss Shaw. Mr. Bramley said that the premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Burgin, a chemist. They consisted of a shop and house, with a backyard containing a warehouse. In May 1923 Miss Shaw agreed to buy from Mr. Burgin the goodwill and fixtures of his business, subject to Mr. Appleton accepting her as tenant. Mr. Appleton agreed, and drew up a document stating that she was to have vacant possession of the whole of the premises. A valuation was made of Mr. Burgin's stock, and Miss Shaw paid and received the key. Mr. Appleton was present, and formally accepted her as tenant. After the valuers had gone, however, he told her that he wanted one bedroom for his own purposes, and Mrs. Appleton added that the rent would be reduced by 3s. a week. Subsequently the defendant let that room to a dentist; the fixtures in the shop were interfered with, and much inconvenience was caused to Miss Shaw by the dentist's clients standing on the stairs. Shortly afterwards Mr. Appleton constructed a lock-up shop over the passage leading to the warehouse. That meant that the warehouse could not be reached by the proper way—only by a back lane, which involved a distance of 150 yards. Carters refused to go round that way, and goods were dumped in front of the shop. The dentist had now given up the use of the bedroom, leaving the plaintiff the sole occupation of the house and shop. The plaintiff further alleged that Mr. Appleton induced her to sign an agreement by means of a stratagem. The plaintiff gave evidence bearing out the opening statement. The document bearing her signature, to which Mr. Bramley had referred, was produced, and she declared that she did not sign it knowingly. When it was read to her she refused to sign it, saying that if she did she would be signing a lie. Mr. Appleton then produced the second document, and so far as she knew she was signing that. In cross-examination, the plaintiff said that after consulting her solicitors in July she considered her financial position, and thought that it would be very risky to go to law. She therefore decided to try to come to terms. Mr. Appleton, in evidence, denied the statements made by the plaintiff. The warehouse, he said, was an old stable, and occupied a fifteenth of the floor space of the building. Judge Lias said that he could not accept Miss Shaw's version of what had happened; in fact, she had suffered no damage either from breach of contract or trespass. With regard to the claim for apportionment of rent, he could not deal with it, as the claim should have been brought under the Rent Restriction Act. There would therefore be judgment for the defendant.



## Clinical Thermometer Claim

IN the High Court, London, on March 31 to April 3 inclusive, Mr. G. A. Scott (official referee) resumed and concluded the hearing of the case in which Mr. Alexander J. V. McDonnell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., South Tottenham, N., brought an action against the Medical Supply Association, Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, W.C., claiming damages for breach of agreement in connection with the manufacture and sale of the plaintiff's patent clinical thermometer (*C. & D.*, April 4, p. 492). Continuing his evidence on March 31, Professor R. T. Hewlett said that, in testing the thermometer with disease germs, the stated intervals of immersion in carbolic acid solution were from half a minute to twenty minutes ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 5, 10, 20). The next test was a series of experiments in which saliva was used so as to reproduce the natural conditions of the mouth. Both these experiments gave successful results. Mr. Tatham: Are these germs fair representative germs for the test?—I think so, certainly—quite good for a reasonable test. The witness added that he tested the thermometer twenty times in the same case, and he found that the disinfectants were still effective; and he also tried the experiment without washing the saliva off, with the same result. Mr. Tatham asked if Professor Hewlett could give any idea in figures of the comparative risk of infection between the plaintiff's invention and the ordinary instrument. The witness replied that he could not exactly put it in figures, but he would say that the plaintiff's thermometer reduced the liability of risk to a minimum. He could not go much further, but plaintiff's thermometer gave a fuller immersion than the ordinary hospital immersion in the vial used in those institutions. Mr. Schiller, K.C., cross-examining: Is it not a great danger to send out a thermometer into the world as sterile if it cannot be relied upon?—Yes, but of course assuming that only as an hypothesis. And it becomes a greater danger if people believe it to be sterile if the method is not properly applied?—I don't agree. Assuming as an hypothesis that it cannot always be sterilised, does it become a greater danger?—No. Some people are more careless than others in the use of it. I suggest that?—Well, if they don't follow the instructions it is their fault. If they do, they would be safe.

Dr. J. W. H. Eyre, director of the bacteriological sections of Guy's Hospital, gave similar evidence. He said he had made experiments on the same lines as those of the previous witness, with similar satisfactory results. He produced a vial of disinfectant, in which he had put about the usual quantity of disinfectant used at Guy's Hospital, which came up to about the normal temperature. In the plaintiff's invention the disinfectant came right up to the head of the thermometer. Since he had heard of it he had given up the old clinical instrument and used the plaintiff's instead, and he did not agree that germs were likely to get lodged at the junction on the top of the thermometer. He should consider any possibility of germs lodging there as absolutely negligible. The hearing was again adjourned.

Mr. Harry Richard Kenwood, M.B., medical officer of health for Stoke Newington, said at the further hearing on April 1, that he was closely in agreement with the two expert witnesses who had preceded him in the witness-box. He had had great experience of clinical thermometers, and especially in the testing of various disinfectants. The evidence given by Professors Hewlett and Eyre was substantially that he would have given, and his belief was that the plaintiff's thermometer reduced the risk to a nicety. Expert witnesses for the defence were then interpolated.

### EXPERT EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. Schiller called Professor Leonard Stanley Dudgeon, bacteriologist at St. Thomas's Hospital, who stated that he carried out some experiments to test the plaintiff's St. Dunstan's thermometer. Dr. Greville, of the defendant Association, sent him about eight or ten of these thermometers, and he used them according to the

directions in the accompanying literature. Mr. Schiller: What view did you form about the efficiency and usefulness of the thermometer?—My opinion is it is an unsatisfactory instrument, because it gives a sense of false security to the general public. The thermometer has two great disadvantages. If you want to sterilise it, you must have it totally immersed in the fluid. Now this instrument is not totally immersed, even when the tube is full. Next, when you have taken the temperature of a patient, in introducing the thermometer into the case, it is perfectly simple for it to contaminate the entrance to the case. Would that be so in the hands of a skilled doctor?—A skilled doctor could very easily do it, but I am speaking of these instruments in the hands of an unskilled public. Continuing, the witness said he objected to the shoulder of the instrument, which he thought ought to be in one piece where no bacteria could lodge. His objection was to the junction, which he thought was liable to infection. He had seen patients in the wards of St. Thomas's Hospital put practically the whole of the instrument in their mouths and put out their lips, and if doing so with the thermometer in question they would touch the joint. In cross-examination by Mr. Campion, the witness agreed that there were legitimate differences of opinion among medical experts; but in this case he did not think the plaintiff's thermometer had much advantage over the ordinary clinical instrument. Mr. Campion: Compare this thermometer—supplied with adequate disinfectant—with the ordinary one, is not that an enormous advantage?—I should say it is an advantage, put as you put it. The Official Referee (to Mr. Campion): What about the people who deal with the ordinary clinical instrument? That is not sold with any literature. This is, and that makes the difference. Mr. Campion: Of course it is only fair to say the ordinary clinical thermometer can be used safely when properly disinfected. Witness: When I was practising in charge of a fever hospital, the thermometers were totally immersed in the disinfectant.

Major Henry C. Brown, C.I.E., M.B., bacteriologist to the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, stated that a good deal of his activities had been spent in bacteriological research, and from 1912 to 1919 he was entirely engaged on this work. The plaintiff's thermometer was first brought to his notice by Dr. McDonnell. The plaintiff asked him to advise him on the efficiency of his thermometer, as there was a case pending in the law courts. Witness replied that he would very much rather not, but plaintiff pressed him, and witness said he would make some experiments. Then the defendants approached him on the matter, and he told them he had already advised the plaintiff on the same thing. Dr. McDonnell gave him some of the instruments; and witness then commenced his experiments, and saw the plaintiff on January 1 this year. He (Major Brown) told him the result of the experiments so far as they had gone were all in favour of the instrument he had invented; but witness added that he did not wish to appear to support him, as he considered that the thermometer was unsound from the bacteriological point of view. At that time he had certain other experiments pending, but he did not see the plaintiff again and communicate the results to him. The experiments that turned out favourably were very much the same as Professor Hewlett's and with the same solution of 5 per cent. carbolic. He had seen the possibility of the metal case being infected when the thermometer was taken in or out of the case. A second possibility of danger was the "shoulder," which, he thought, once infected, might not be capable of being sterilised. He made a test for this with saliva and an easily recognisable bacillus, and put the thermometers back in the cases in the ordinary way. On the cases being applied to cultures, he found that in two out of three instances there was infection by the same organism.

The plaintiff's case was then resumed, and evidence was given by Mr. F. McNally, manager of Hicks & Co., scientific instrument makers, Hatton Garden, who took over the plaintiff's patent for manufacture and sale after the defendants had repudiated the agreement. The hearing was adjourned.



On the resumption of the hearing on April 2 evidence was given by Mr. Perry Barringer, head of the publicity department of St. Dunstan's, as to the issue of the leaflets sent out to the medical profession and the public. This concluded the case for the plaintiff.

#### COUNSEL'S SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the defendants, said the first point he should submit was that there was no obligation under this licence to manufacture at all. There was a good deal of oral discussion with regard to the terms upon which permission was to be given to the defendants to manufacture and market this commodity, and the question was, What did that amount to? Terms were discussed, and as they were discussed and agreed it was the intention that a formal agreement in writing should be entered into embodying all the terms upon which the permission was to be granted. The only agreement in writing was the licence itself, and one had to look at it over the terms. The first thing was that there was no express undertaking under the licence to manufacture a single thermometer; and if the obligation was to be found anywhere, it was to be found by implication and by implication only. The agreement went backwards and forwards, and was amended in several coloured inks; and even when the engrossment was made they proceeded again to amend. If the defendants manufactured, they were bound by the terms of the licence; but they did not manufacture. Counsel, after a lengthy legal argument, said it was represented to the defendants that this instrument was, humanly speaking, a perfectly sterilised one so as to be safe; but, added Mr. Schiller: "I want to say in the most explicit terms, I am not suggesting that Dr. McDonnell did anything that anybody could criticise as dishonest or even in the slightest degree reflecting on his honour." He added that the only thing he complained of was that plaintiff was too sanguine in representing that his thermometer was capable of doing what it could not do, and that what he did was without calculation of the possibilities of error in his invention—and that really went to the root of the contract—in a word, that it was one which was perfectly sterilised for all purposes. The Referee: But the plaintiff's words did not mean that the instrument was perfectly sterilised, as it is provided with a tongue which would carry the germs of a particular infection. Mr. Schiller went on to contend that the literature accompanying the thermometer represented that there were two elements introducing the instrument to the public as one which was to be used in preference to any other.

At the final hearing on April 3, Dr. Ernest Richard Gordon Greville, a director of the defendant company, stated that the matter of the plaintiff's thermometer was introduced to them through Mr. Fautley, in December 1921, and after correspondence, the licence was prepared and ultimately signed. In the following October he told the plaintiff that the licence was not exclusive, and that the defendants would not manufacture. The witness said he had come to the conclusion that the gutter round the shoulder was liable to infection.

#### JUDGMENT

After speeches from counsel, the official referee, giving judgment, said he was not reserving it, as the facts were fresh in his memory, and if he had done so he might have lost the impression given him by the evidence. The defendants were a powerful trading corporation making, producing and selling medical appliances, not so much for the general public as in pursuance of orders from the medical profession; and anything they ran would have a very great chance of success. The plaintiff was a gentleman in general practice as a medical man in London. He was called upon to work with the clinical thermometer used by the profession; it was brought to his mind that this was an unsatisfactory instrument, and he set about seeing if he could produce one of greater safety. That was the origin of his invention, and he spent a considerable amount of money on it to get it on the

market. He approached the defendants as to its manufacture and to market it; and his view of the facts was that whatever verbal agreement was made, no business was to result except through solicitors and by a written agreement, which should include all the terms discussed. The document was a licence; before it was executed, the defendant had agreed with St. Dunstan's Institution that for the use of their name in connection with the instrument he was to pay them half his royalties. When the document came to be construed, it was said there was no express provision to manufacture a single article. When the agreement was signed, the defendants went into the question of costs, and they began to realise that on the question of royalties to be paid the plaintiff they had let themselves in for a very bad bargain. They then came to the conclusion that the plaintiff would not modify the terms he had made with them, that it was better to give up the undertaking, and that some other firm should take it up. There was no doubt about it that up to that time they never raised a single point about it being a dangerous instrument, nor did he think they thought the thermometer of such a dangerous character that they were doing anything which was contrary to the public interest. The defendants had put forward the evidence of two leading bacteriologists, probably both impartial, that the instrument was of a dangerous character, and that it would mean a serious risk to the public, but he (the official referee) did not agree with Dr. Dudgeon in his conclusions. Then the plaintiff went to another firm of makers, and their experienced manager gave evidence that it was the best sterilised clinical thermometer he had seen. For the plaintiff there were also called most distinguished scientists, who gave it a high certificate of excellence by saying that when they saw its antiseptic qualities they discarded their old clinical thermometers and used the plaintiff's invention. It had been said that the junction of the plaintiff's thermometer was liable to infection by microbes, but he thought that was a negligible danger. In fact, he thought the risk by plaintiff's thermometer was reduced almost to nothing, even if there was saliva on it after it had been in the bath of disinfectant; he did not think any doctor or trained person would use the instrument in such a way as to convey infection; and he did not think an ordinary member of the household using it would be likely to put it in the mouth and get it covered with saliva to dry on it without wiping it. He could not help feeling that the opinion of the experts called for the plaintiff, that the risk was negligible, was the right one, and that the evidence of the defendants' experts, that the instrument was a source of danger, was the wrong view. His conclusion was in the clash of opinion between one side and the other, and the serious differences of the scientific evidence, that he preferred the opinion of the plaintiff's advisers, and the defence failed. He was looking at it from the point of view of a layman, and he thought the plaintiff was entitled to his costs on this special issue, apart from any other greater and wider issue. This case would probably get into the technical journals; and if he was to say this was a public danger, what would be the position of the people who bought the thermometers? It raised a question broader than the ordinary issue, and he was not at all sure the defendants were anxious that it should be raised; and although they had apparently broken off this contract, they were actuated by a sense of high medical honour to do what was right, having great responsibilities, and with the advice of Professor Dudgeon before them; he thought they were right to challenge the invention and have the issue tried in open court. The only question left was that of damages, and he had intimated that he must find there was an implied covenant in the licence that they would do what was necessary to manufacture and market, and they refused to go on with this wrongly. It seemed to him that the invention was made when people were properly looking for it, and the plaintiff's patent was first in the field. After full consideration of the facts, he should give the plaintiff a sum of £750 damages, with the costs of the action and a special direction as to the costs of the experts. A stay of execution was granted on terms.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### By-Laws Regulations

The following letter, dated April 1, signed by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been sent to all the delegates appointed to attend the special meeting held in London on March 18:—

I enclose with this letter a copy of the regulations affecting the Society's examinations in the form in which they have been approved by the Council at their meeting to-day. In finally framing the regulations at their meetings on March 19 and March 31, the Council took into consideration the various points brought forward in resolutions from the branches and in the discussion which took place at the delegates' meeting on March 18. As I explained at that meeting, it is the Council who have the duty of framing the regulations, and the sole responsibility in law for them rests with the Council; but on the following important points they have endeavoured to meet the wishes of the branches as expressed through their delegates.

(1) *Fees*.—They have included a paragraph in the regulations for each of the three examinations conducted by the Society, permitting a candidate who gives notice to the registrar up to the date of the examination for which he has entered that he will be unable to be present, and who produces evidence satisfactory to the Council that his absence was caused by proper causes, to have his entry transferred to the next subsequent examination and to be entitled to enter for that examination without the payment of further fees. This is the only alteration in fee permitted by the by-laws.

(2) *Preliminary Examination*.—The paragraph indicating languages which will be accepted in the Preliminary examination has been amended to read "Any language other than English." Welsh is thereby included. Provision has been made for persons to obtain registration as apprentices or students up to January 1, 1927, under the conditions at present in force.

(3) *Concessions to Persons at Present Registered as "Apprentices or Students"*.—In the draft regulations submitted to the branches there was a provision requiring that a student who had not completed his curriculum for Part II before July 1, 1926, would be required to take that curriculum after having passed Part I. The Council have agreed to extend this time to August 1, 1928. This will mean that students will be able to prepare for both parts of the examination by means of one nine months' course up to and including the course commencing in October 1927. The Council have also inserted the following paragraph: "Until August 1, 1928, candidates may enter for both examinations at the same time, but will not be allowed to proceed to the Qualifying examination unless they receive a certificate of having passed the Preliminary Scientific examination."

On the question raised by the Scottish branches as to the possibility of so arranging the syllabuses and curricula that it would be possible for a student to take a two years' course leading up to the examination for registration as a chemist and druggist at the end of the first year and to the examination for registration as a pharmaceutical chemist at the end of the second year, the Council gave an undertaking that the question should be reconsidered in 1928 with a view to new by-laws being obtained if the working of the present revised regulations were found to be unsatisfactory. The matter does not become urgent until 1928, as until July of that year chemists and druggists have the right to proceed to the Major examination under the present conditions.

I wish to convey to the delegates my personal thanks for the assistance which they have given to the Council, and to assure them that the discussion at the delegates' meeting was of the greatest value. Recent events have shown clearly that the present constitution of the Society, so far as it provides for the approval of by-laws and regulations, is unsatisfactory, and I am looking forward to the Society obtaining an alteration of charter

and, if necessary, of Act of Parliament, whereby a meeting of branches' delegates shall be substituted for the unsatisfactory general meeting required by the present conditions, and have given to them the statutory powers possessed by the general meeting.

[The entry in the summary of the Society's new regulations in the *C. & D.*, April 4 (p. 512), relating to the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination, should have included pharmaceutical chemistry, as well as forensic pharmacy, as a subject in which, after August 1, 1928, a written examination will take the place of the oral examination.]

### Revised Poisons Schedule

A copy of the revised poisons schedule has been issued by the Pharmaceutical Society, together with a covering letter from the secretary, dated April 7, giving the changes in detail and adding a memorandum concerning the revised regulations for the Society's examinations. The letter includes a remark to the effect that only the more important preparations containing poisons have been dealt with.

## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.**

**A. J. BOLT JUN. (PORTSMOUTH), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist carried on by A. J. Bolt, jun., at Camber Mills, Town Quay, Portsmouth. The directors are: J. Jenkins, A. J. Bolt, jun., W. A. Harris, and H. J. Bailey. R.O.: 97 St. Thomas Street, Portsmouth.

**H. A. DAVIS & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical and scientific instruments and appliances, nursing requisites, bandages and dressings, indiarubber goods, elastic hosiery, belts and braces, trusses, artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances, and appliances for the deaf, etc. The directors are: H. A. Davis and Mrs. Ida A. Cotton. R.O.: 5 St. Thomas's Street, London, S.E.1.

**CLEVELAND CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, chemical manufacturers, drysalts, sundries, oil and colourmen, importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in commercial, toilet and medicinal soaps, toilet requisites, medicines, drugs, fertilisers, manures, soil dressings, tree and plant spray fluids, weed killers, seeds, disinfectants, insecticides, germicides, etc. The directors are: F. W. Porritt, T. Bairstow, and F. W. Cleveland. R.O.: 94 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

**WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LTD.**—The net balance for the year ended November 30, 1924, was £174,544, and the dividend on the ordinary shares of 20 per cent. is repeated, the balance carried forward being £3,294, compared with £3,576 at November 30, 1923.

**COMPANIES WHICH MAY BE WOUND UP.**—The undermentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies dissolved three months after March 31:—Pommerols Cure, Ltd.; United Chemical Corporation, Ltd.

**CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.**—The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on March 25, Mr. A. R. Melhuish in the chair. The report was adopted after the chairman had explained the chief features. The accounts showed that the income was £6,971 3s. 8d., and that £1,924 18s. 8d. was expended in claims for damages and legal expenses; £1,713 13s. 3d. was carried to the balance-sheet. In reply to questions as to whether the number of claims has increased, the chairman said the tendency in this direction was certainly evident. The directors were reappointed and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman.



## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### Local Reports

**Birmingham.**—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee the Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that analysts' reports on six samples dispensed from prescriptions which ordered 360 grains each of potassium citrate and potassium bicarbonate in 8 fluid ounces of infusion of buchu were submitted, and that all the samples were satisfactory. The Finance and General Purposes Subcommittee recalled that at meetings on April 29 and May 27, 1924, they reported on the new arrangements connected with the investigation of apparently excessive prescribing. It was stated that arrangements had been made for Mr. R. Beck (a qualified chemist) to act as consulting pharmacist for six months, and that the question of remuneration to Mr. Beck should remain in abeyance until some experience of the extent of the work had been gained. It has been found necessary to continue the arrangements made with the consulting pharmacist, and the subcommittee recommended (subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health) that a payment of £50 be made to him for his services to December 31, 1924. This was agreed to. At a subsequent meeting the report of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, which had investigated the complaint of an insured person that a chemist had dispensed an insurance prescription incorrectly, was presented. The insured person, on the doctor's advice, saw the chemist, who told him he had made a mistake, as there were two alkaline preparations in the local Health Insurance Formulary, namely, a lotion and a mixture, and that he had supplied lotion instead of the mixture. The chemist contended that as the prescription was almost indecipherable, he had acted properly in using his discretion in making up the lotion in this case, as he knew it was a harmless preparation. The committee thought the chemist did not exercise reasonable care in dispensing the prescription, and recommended the Insurance Committee to make representations to the Minister of Health that the committee recover from the chemist a sum of money, as the conditions of panel service had not been fulfilled.

**London.**—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee took place on March 17, Mr. A. R. Keith (chairman) presiding. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for December 1924 showed a margin of error of 0.06 per cent. Details of the agenda for the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Committees were considered. The secretary reported, *inter alia*: On the efficiency of the dispensing service in two areas. That appropriate steps had been taken to rectify two irregular applications for admission to the list of chemists. Particulars of a complaint affecting the free choice of chemist by insured persons. That a modification in the printed form for chemists' payments had been agreed, showing various details of information respecting each chemists' account. The Committee instructed the secretary to issue an explanatory letter to each chemist on the London panel, giving information on the L.I.P. reprint, the use of distilled water, proprietary preparations, urgent scripts, and the supply of appliances. The interim report of the appropriate subcommittee, showing the progress made in the revision of the formulas for the London Insurance Pharmacopoeia, was approved. The monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on March 26. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £22,158 18s., amongst which was the sum of £19,123 15s. 8d. to chemists. The accounts were passed. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that the number of persons supplying drugs or appliances was 838. Of those 788 were in general business, 43 in institutions, and 43 other persons. The number of establishments available on February 28 for supplying drugs or appliances was 1,149. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported on a uniform scheme from the Ministry of Health

for the testing of medicines. It is proposed to divide the county into five divisions, and to make available a limited sum from which the cost will be available. With regard to the appliances, the samples of bandages and cotton wool are to be submitted for examination to the testing house of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

**Portsmouth.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, recently, it was reported that payment of £50 had been made to the Pharmaceutical Committee for administrative expenses this year. The Joint Pricing Committee reported an expenditure for 1924 of £5,156 10s. 8d., and the amount asked for the current year was £5,395. The estimated expenditure for 1925 was £1,200, against £806 in 1924. It was also estimated that prescriptions would total 248,000 for 1925, the committee to pay a *pro-rata* contribution of £400, against £353 last year. This was approved. Attention was called by the Pharmaceutical Committee to the use of methylated spirit denatured with pyridine in lotions. The use as an alternative of either rectified spirit or "surgical spirit" was suggested. It was decided to write to the Pricing Committee, the chairman being authorised to take suitable action, after consultation with the chairman of the Panel Committee. The Pricing Committee wrote regarding a joint pharmacopoeia for the South-Eastern Division, and the clerk was instructed to obtain suggestions from the South-Eastern Committee.—At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee on March 26, the clerk reported that, as directed, he had drafted a circular letter to the doctors and chemists for the substitution of "surgical spirit" for methylated spirit in sulphur lotion and evaporating lead lotion. The final settlements with doctors and chemists for 1924 were also approved. The total sum allowed to chemists for 251,501 prescriptions was £8,759 1s. 5d., against £7,023 8s. for 208,075 prescriptions in 1923. The allotment to the Pharmaceutical Committee was £42 10s. 1d., leaving a net sum available for the chemists of £8,716 11s. 4d. Payments to chemists for January 1925, amounting to £826 7s. 6d., were passed.

**Surrey.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on March 25 the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on a complaint, against a chemist, of incivility and failure to dispense a prescription as ordered by the doctor. The chemist was censured. The report of the Testing of Drugs Subcommittee was also presented. The Subcommittee reported that the result of the analyses of eight of these medicines is generally satisfactory. In three cases a cream was ordered, and while the proportion of the ingredients of the cream were generally satisfactory, the quantity supplied was deficient. The cream contained methyl salicylate and potassium iodide. The Subcommittee received the explanations of the chemists concerned, and while regretting that the amount supplied was deficient, is of opinion that the cases are not sufficiently serious to warrant their reference to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee. In another case there was a deficiency of ammonium carbonate, which the chemist accounted for by the fact that a stock mixture was used instead of the drug itself. The chemist has undertaken that in future he will not use the stock mixture, and the Subcommittee has instructed the clerk to inform the chemist that the Committee will expect that ammonium carbonate and similar substances will be dispensed extemporaneously in the future. Two other cases were referred to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee. The Subcommittee selected a further twelve shops in different parts of the county, and the clerk stated at the second meeting of the Subcommittee that five medicines had been taken. One of them ordered a proprietary article and the chemist supplied the B.P.C. equivalent. The Subcommittee considered that this case should be investigated by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, and it has therefore been referred to that Subcommittee. The Subcommittee received a communication from the Minister of Health propounding a uniform scheme for Insurance Committees in the country. The Subcommittee formed the opinion that the scheme which is at the present time in operation is preferable to that put forward by the Minister, and should be retained. Five names were added to the panel list. There was one resignation.



## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

### Report on the March Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on March 10 contained three parts by weight of aluminium oxide, four parts of barium carbonate, and four parts of barium oxalate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Al	...	...	...	...	14.5
Ba	...	...	...	...	45.8
CO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	11.1
C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	13.1
O	...	...	...	...	12.8
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	2.7

100.0

The powder also contained, as impurities, well-marked traces of calcium and magnesium, and of the sulphuric and hydrochloric acid radicals.

Samples of the powder were distributed to fifty-seven students, and nineteen reports were returned for examination. The failures in the detection of the main constituents were:—(a) Metallic radicals: Aluminium, 1; barium, 4. (b) Acidic radicals: Carbonic, 4; oxalic, 5. Six students failed to observe the comparatively slight evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube. As regards the impurities, calcium was overlooked in nine cases, magnesium in eight, sulphate in four, and chloride in two. The substances reported in error as main constituents included antimony, iron, strontium, potassium, lithium, phosphate, and silicate.

Furnishing an example of an exercise that required the treatment of an insoluble substance which was present only in small proportion, the analysis made considerable demands upon students' care and skill. Preliminary tests, besides showing that a residue insoluble in hydrochloric acid and in aqua regia had to be dealt with, gave some other useful information, inasmuch as the presence of a carbonate and an oxalate was made practically certain, while the absence of a phosphate and the probable presence of aluminium were also indicated.

Recognising the presence of an insoluble substance, a number of students proceeded to fuse the original powder with sodium carbonate and then to work up the fused mass in the manner usually employed in the case of insolubles—extracting exhaustively with water, then dissolving the residue in acid and examining the solutions for acidic and metallic radicals respectively. This method is not to be recommended. It is almost invariably better to extract from an original substance all that can be dissolved by hydrochloric acid or aqua regia and then, after having endeavoured to ascertain the general nature of the insoluble matter, to apply whatever method is thereby indicated for getting the substance into solution (and to the attainment of this end it should be borne in mind that fusion with sodium carbonate is not always the best, or even a suitable, method, a residue consisting of carbon or of stannic oxide, for example, not being appropriately dealt with in that way). In the present analysis the "insoluble residue" consisted of barium sulphate, mixed probably in most, if not in all, cases with aluminium oxide, the proportion of the latter varying with the concentration of acid employed and the length of time that the boiling with acid was continued, since this oxide, especially if it has been strongly ignited, is only slowly attacked by boiling hydrochloric acid.

Another analytical method which frequently proves unsatisfactory was adopted by some students. This consisted in boiling the original powder with water and sodium carbonate, filtering, examining the filtrate for acidic radicals only, and the insoluble residue for metallic radicals only. Objections to this method are, on the one hand, that the filtrate may contain certain metallic radicals in no inconsiderable proportion (see the general remarks on the January exercise), while, on

the other hand, some acidic radicals may remain largely, or even completely, in the insoluble residue, a number of insoluble phosphates, sulphides, oxalates, etc., being unattacked, or only very slowly attacked by boiling solution of sodium carbonate.

A cause of confusion in some instances in this analysis was the omission to boil down the original hydrochloric acid solution to dryness and to ignite the residue in order to destroy the oxalic-acid radical prior to the addition of the iron-group reagents. The consequence of this omission was that the precipitated aluminium hydroxide was mixed to a greater or less extent with barium oxalate, and seems in a few cases to have contained practically the whole of the barium, so that this metal was not recognised at the proper stage.

While the impurities present were quite distinct traces and were all detected, no single student reported the presence of them all.

### PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

ELSIE OLLERENSHAW, Manchester College of Pharmacy.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

NORAH S. BOLD, Manchester College of Pharmacy.

**First Prize.**—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

**Second Prize.**—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

E. Ollerenshaw (1st Prize)	93	Xylem	...	...	78
N. S. Bold (2nd Prize)	92	G.N.R.	...	...	74
Serer	91	Anethi	...	...	72
Harco	90	Diogenes	...	...	68
Glauber	88	Becky	...	...	65
Erin	87	Solvit	...	...	58
Mazona	85	H.I.T.	...	...	43
Opiate	85	B.H.F.	...	...	39
Rea	85	W. E. Dale	...	...	39
		Entyloma	...	...	38

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

N. S. BOLD.—The slight darkening which you observed on heating the powder was due to the decomposition of the barium oxalate. Various oxalates exhibit a slight transient darkening when heated on porcelain.

SERER.—The insoluble portion of the powder contained barium sulphate and the aqueous extract after its fusion with sodium carbonate contained the sulphuric acid radical in small proportion. Had you waited for ten minutes after testing with barium chloride you should have been able to see the precipitate of barium sulphate.

HARCO.—The evidence which you adduced for the presence of a bicarbonate was quite fallacious. The original substance gave off carbon dioxide when treated with hydrochloric acid owing to the decomposition of the barium carbonate, whilst the aqueous extract from the original substance did not give any appreciable precipitate with magnesium sulphate, because it was practically pure water—the constituents of the powder being all virtually insoluble in water. This supposed test for distinguishing between carbonate and bicarbonate, unless applied with due consideration and knowledge of its limitations, misleads as frequently as it guides.

GLAUBER.—We failed to obtain the immediate white precipitate which you report on adding magnesium sulphate to the cold water extract from the original powder. Read also the immediately preceding reply.

ERIN.—Note that while you can change the orange colour of a solution of potassium dichromate to the yellow colour of a solution of a chromate by adding enough ammonia, you cannot remove the yellow colour, however much ammonia you may add. The quantity of water expelled when the powder was heated was small, but it was nevertheless easily seen in a properly conducted test.



**MAZONA.**—You must have employed impure reagents in testing for iron, or you have deceived yourself in some other way, since the powder did not yield the results you report with ferrocyanide and thiocyanate. Note particularly that ferric salts—but not ferrous salts—yield a red colour with a thiocyanate.

**OPiate AND REA.**—You had a remarkable experience in finding the small quantity of barium present in the insoluble portion of the powder and in missing the at least one hundred times greater quantity in the portion dissolved by hydrochloric acid. Seeing that you report destroying the oxalate before passing on to Group III, we find it impossible to suggest any cause for this latter experience.

**XYLEM.**—The iron which you report most likely came from the hydrogen sulphide generator, having been carried over in the spray.

**G. N. R.**—You do not appear to have applied any test for an oxalate. Your iron-group precipitate probably contained much barium oxalate along with the aluminium hydroxide. See the general remarks.

**ANETHI.**—Since the greater part of the powder dissolved when boiled for some time with moderately concentrated hydrochloric acid, it was a misuse of terms to describe it as insoluble in acids.

**BECKY.**—If your report describes accurately what you did, your analysis was not conducted on systematic lines. For example, you describe preparing a solution by the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid, diluting with water, and then adding reagents, but if you actually did this, you must have added reagents to a liquid turbid from the presence of barium sulphate and, probably, some aluminium oxide. Again, you tested the same acid liquid by adding magnesium sulphate, and having obtained an immediate white precipitate (which consisted entirely of barium sulphate) you concluded that this indicated a carbonate rather than a bicarbonate. Accurate analytical work can never be carried out on such haphazard lines.

**SOLVIT.**—The precipitate which you supposed to be aluminium phosphate most probably consisted entirely of barium oxalate. Phosphate was not present in the powder.

**H. I. T.**—You reproduce that strange fiction of a sodium carbonate extract which on *acidification* of a portion with nitric acid and addition of silver nitrate yields a white precipitate of silver chloride, while on *neutralisation* of another portion with the same acid and addition of silver nitrate no precipitate is produced. If you prepare a mixed solution of sodium carbonate and chloride and carry out these operations with it, you may easily deceive yourself regarding this.

**B. H. F.**—You omitted from your report any account of the examination of the hydrochloric acid solution of that part of the product from the fusion with sodium carbonate which did not dissolve in water. Note that when permanganate is reduced by an oxalate in presence of sulphuric acid it is a manganous salt—not a manganate—that is formed.

**W. E. D.**—Your report is very superficial and insufficient. Clear details of what you do, what you observe, and what conclusions you reach, must be given, together with a summary of the constituents and impurities detected.

**ENTYLOMA.**—A more exhaustive preliminary examination would almost certainly have enabled you to recognise the presence of the oxalate which you missed. Read also the reply to "Xylem."

#### THE TOURNAMENT

The results of the fifth analysis of the tournament series have caused some change in the order of the competitors near the top of the list, but the aggregates are still too close to permit of any safe forecast of what the final result is likely to be. Of those who have submitted reports on all five exercises the following have obtained aggregates of 435 or over:—

Audax ... ..	454	Erin ... ..	438
Rea ... ..	448	Mazona ... ..	438
Harco ... ..	446	Xylem ... ..	435
Opiate ... ..	440		

## Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

### THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES BILL

The second reading in the House of Commons of this Bill was down for April 7, but was not reached.

### INSURANCE DISPENSING PANEL

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Hall asked the Minister of Health, on April 2, whether, acting on a report recently made to him by an inquiry committee under Part VII of the National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Regulations, he has removed the name of a certain firm from the list of persons supplying drugs or appliances in the area of the London Insurance Committee; and will he state the reason why the name of the firm has been withheld, having regard to the fact that a decision of this kind closely concerns the general public?

Mr. N. Chamberlain: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the name of the firm has been communicated to all insurance committees, but it has never been customary to publish the names of firms removed from the list, and I do not consider that it is necessary in the public interest or equitable to do so.

### SCHEDULING OF CANNABIS INDICA

Mr. Forrest asked the Home Secretary, on April 2, whether he is aware that, in consequence of the scheduling of cannabis indica as a poison, all firms using it, even for minor manufactures of a non-deleterious nature, have had only from February 26 to April 3 to label millions of articles; and whether, in view of the impossibility of conforming within this time with the Regulations, he will postpone the date of their enforcement and in the meantime investigate the need for their existence in these specific cases?

Mr. Womersley also asked the Home Secretary if he is aware that the order of the Privy Council making cannabis indica a poison, and which comes into force on April 3, will inflict hardship on many small shopkeepers, who are not members of the Pharmaceutical Society, who stock articles, such as corn plasters, containing a small quantity of cannabis indica; and will he postpone putting into operation the order for one month to allow them to dispose of their stocks?

Mr. H. Williams also asked the Minister of Health if he is prepared to delay the operation of Statutory Rule No. 198, making cannabis indica a poison, so as to allow traders time to make the necessary arrangements and also to permit representations to be made with a view to modifications of the order to meet cases of hardship which may arise?

Sir W. Joynton-Hicks, replying to these three questions, said he was afraid there is no power to postpone the operation of this order. Under the statute the resolution of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for the inclusion of a substance in the Poisons Schedule takes effect one month after the order of the Privy Council Office approving it has been advertised in the "London Gazette." As the resolution was passed so long ago as last August, ample notice has been given to all interested parties; and there do not appear to be any grounds on which the Government could properly intervene now. He was sure that no harsh measures will be taken by the Pharmaceutical Society in the enforcement of the law.

**MEAT-STAMPING INK.**—Report No. 275 of the medical officer of health for the City of London gives the following formula for ink to be used in stamping meat:—

Water ... ..	4.5 gall.
Pure grain alcohol, 95 per cent. ...	3.8 gall.
Granulated cane sugar ... ..	10 lb.
Methyl violet ... ..	1 lb.

The methyl violet is dissolved in the alcohol and a portion of the water; the sugar is dissolved in the remaining portion of the water and added to the methyl violet solution. It is added that the formula has been used in the United States with satisfaction since the year 1906.



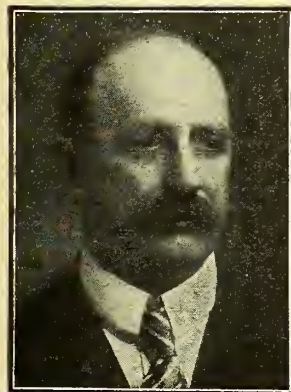
## A Chemist's Holiday in Jamaica

By John D. Marshall

WE left Avonmouth by the good ship "Camito," our send-off being beautiful sunshine. We hoped this might be a happy augury, but we struck the great gale that hit England so badly; the boat was a live thing like a broncho—kicking, rearing, writhing and doing everything except sink. By the time we reached the Azores, however, all troubles were forgotten, and games became the order of the day. On New Year's Day everyone appeared in fancy dress; some of us were wondrous and weird. Sighting Jamaica at 7 a.m. was a delightful change after fourteen days of ocean and sky; the island looked beautiful in the early light, the Blue Mountains showing up distinctly. (The finest coffee in the world grows on those mountains; and years ago, calling at Jeddah, in the Red Sea, on a voyage to India, I was informed that coffee came there from the West Indies, was branded, and was sent to London as pure Mocha coffee.)

Customs formalities were soon over, and we were glad to get into easy chairs on the verandah, with a glass of planter's punch; the change from England to eternal warmth and sun made one think of those at home suffering

the awful weather reported, and wish others could see the flowers all around—hibiscus in various colours, huge maiden-hair ferns, roses, and, of course, crowds of strange plants. After two days in Kingston we took train for Knockalva; the train is made up of Canadian-fitted coaches with cane armchairs for seats. There is no glass in the windows, but lattices that can be raised or lowered; one has to travel first-class to be in comfort, as the second-class carriages, though quite clean, are liable to be crowded, and, the temperature being already



MR. J. D. MARSHALL

pretty high, that is not desirable. We passed Spanish Town, the former seat of H.E. the Governor, and then the hills commenced, the gradient in many places being very steep and the line tortuous. We passed through the most gorgeous scenery possible to imagine, making us forget the heat and occasional showers of cinders from the engine. I cannot describe, nor could the camera portray, the light and shade on vegetation, from the young banana shoots to huge cotton trees dying, killed by parasitic growths; the outstanding feature, as one's eye gets accustomed, is the convolvulus that twists and chokes great trees as well as bushes—it is all over the island. One good feature is that the decaying vegetable matter forms a certain amount of humus, and so helps to fertilise. A thing that Jamaicans will not do is to buy artificial manures; they say they cannot afford to do so, and expect Nature to do everything for them. Naturally, the fields, being cultivated year after year with the same kind of crop—e.g., sugar, banana—show distinct signs of poor and weakly crops. The practice very largely is to work the field until exhausted, and then move to a fresh patch. The train, after eight hours' crawl, arrived at a gorge overlooking Montego Bay, showing the Bogue Islands and fruit ships at anchor. The hotel at which we stayed, overlooking the bay, has, like all hotels and houses here, very wide verandahs going round three sides. A most lovely drive is along the sea to Lucea; it is for several miles through a continuous arcade of palm trees, cattle grazing on the slopes, and charming bungalows at intervals. Here the river empties itself into the sea as a gentle rivulet; in the rains, however, it becomes a raging torrent.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economic plants are very numerous, and one cannot help feeling that if a little fresh blood were imported and modern methods applied the inhabitants would soon begin to imitate, and so the island would regain its old importance. At present there is a feeling that Great Britain has treated them badly, and that they ought to have fresh capital provided from home—in fact, they appear to want Nature and Great Britain to do everything. At the same time I have already proved that, given a lead, Jamaicans are keen to follow; it has surprised and delighted me, after the tales I had been told, and I am sure there are many opportunities that could be seized by men with energy, experience and capital. The negroes, especially the older men and women, are of a kindly, happy disposition. Given a small plot on a hillside and a shack not much larger than an old-fashioned bathing machine, they will pay a rent and work five days a week for from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a day for men and 6d. to 9d. for women and children; they do not hurry, but, properly treated and led, do quite as well as the English farm-hand. It is the custom of the country that the working week has five days; on Saturday the man cultivates his patch, and on Sunday he usually goes a long distance to church. They are strongly religious, and in addition are most superstitious; the shacks are closed as hermetically as possible at night to keep out evil spirits. As a family of six often sleep in a place about 14 feet by 8 feet, one can imagine the condition of the atmosphere; and it is no wonder that tuberculosis is prevalent. In remote hills there are many people who still practise "Obo" worship.

It is curious to watch the expression of oil of orange by "rhinding." A woman sits with a large copper saucer—about 18 inches in diameter; this is set with teeth bending inwards like a shark's, and in the centre is a long copper tube. The woman takes two oranges, and rolls them round and round with gentle pressure, thus breaking the oil cells. The oil runs into the tube; this, when full, is emptied into a whisky bottle, for which the farmer gets 6s., it having taken 1,200 oranges to produce so much. It is quite overlooked that oxidation is going on all the time, spoiling the aroma. Tangerines at Paritick Town are the most beautiful I ever smelt or tasted; they beat the Italian in every way, and could be grown in immense quantities if a proper organisation were at hand to market them.

### HOLIDAY HINTS

Interest in Jamaica is certainly growing. More tourists than ever before have been there this winter, and the hotel accommodation has been very heavily taxed. Jamaica cannot be called a cheap place to spend a holiday. On landing at Kingston the first thing is to buy thin clothing of palm beach or cotton cloth; it is cheaper and better than trying to obtain it at home. It is a great mistake to bring too many clothes—washing is well and quickly done. Canvas shoes are most comfortable, and cost as little as at home; very thin woollen underclothing is best—it absorbs perspiration and does not get clammy. The best way of getting about the island is to hire a car, which can be obtained reasonably (and if one drives no chauffeur is necessary); the roads on the whole are good, but they wind up and down the mountains with fearfully sharp turnings. Hotels in Kingston are good and clean—the food varied and excellently cooked. The charges run from 15s. to £4 4s. a day (this latter charge at one place only). There is no front door at hotels, a wide, open hall leading to the various rooms; it is quite safe, however. At Mandeville, Moneague, etc., the charges are 15s. a day in most cases, the dining-place being a tiled verandah overlooking the garden, with lovely masses of roses, jasmine, orchids and other plants in view. The Ethelhart Hotel and Casa Blanca at Montego Bay cost 21s. a day; a car runs visitors to the far-famed Doctor's Cove, patronised by Sir Herbert Barker. The sea here is certainly wonderful in its power to relieve such troubles as sciatica, lumbago and stiff joints. The water contains a larger percentage of iodine than that of any known sea; the temperature being about 80° F., one can bathe all morning with great enjoyment and much benefit.



## PHARMACY IN JAMAICA

Pharmacy in Jamaica is supplied from home by well-known manufacturing houses. The pharmacies in Kingston, especially Kinkeads, in King Street, are really well-fitted and stocked, a prominent feature being the soda fountain. Most places appear to do well, having a constant stream of customers; large stocks of perfumes and proprietaries are held. Another class of trader is the licensed seller of drugs and poisons, usually a gentleman of colour or Chinaman—in fact, a remarkable number of the latter race are trading in the island, and mostly with great success; they work hard, keep long hours, and are always courteous. The doctors are hard-working and very keen on their profession, the usual practice being to charge a fairly high fee for consultation, including medicine. Their dispensaries are frequently models, kept in cleanly and orderly style by coloured assistants. Several American firms have gained a hold on the doctors, and supply various packed remedies.

The return vessel to England starts from Kingston, and by this time one has learnt a burning complaint of banana planters—that the boats fill up at Costa Rica with bananas, and only take from 2,000 to 3,000 bunches from Jamaica to England. Our people at home are under the impression it is all Jamaican fruit, but practically all this goes to New York. Certainly the difference in quality between Jamaica fruit and that of Costa Rica is most marked. On the return journey the course is about 150 miles further north than that taken going out. We carried nearly 80,000 bunches of bananas, for which the growers in Jamaica get 1s. 9d. each. One cannot speak too highly of the captain and his staff, down to the stewards; the ship is kept beautifully clean, and every courtesy shown. Arriving at Avonmouth, the usual Customs examination took place, and then entraining for home ended a very charming holiday in our second oldest colony.

## Natal Pharmaceutical Society

A MEETING of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society was held in Basement Room, Town Hall, Durban, on January 14. There were present Mr. E. B. Dunkerton (Chairman), Messrs. E. Tyson, M. W. Stranack, T. R. Walton, G. Hay, G. C. Emmett, J. S. Moore and J. E. Allen (Secretary).

## CONSTITUTION

It was agreed as Durban and Pietermaritzburg were represented separately last year at the Conference they should be so again. The future of the two Societies is to be discussed at the Conference on a proposition to be agreed upon between the Pietermaritzburg and Northern Districts Society and the Natal Pharmaceutical Society.

## VETERINARY REMEDIES

Attention was called to the Union Gazette notice (2130/1924), December 24, whereby any specific veterinary preparation for internal administration must be registered by the Department of Agriculture prior to April 1, 1925, otherwise the sale will be illegal. The secretary was instructed to write to the secretary, Associated Pharmaceutical Societies, drawing their attention to this, and suggesting that a copy of the Gazette be sent to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London, to enable manufacturers to record their formula, or take such action as they may deem expedient.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CONGRESS.—The sixth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry will meet in Bucharest on June 15, at which two important subjects are down for discussion: (1) The nitrogen problem, and (2) the chemical relations between constitution and physiological properties. For the latter, MM. E. Fourneau and Tiffeneau have been appointed "rapporteurs." Professor Dr. Stefan Minovici, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy in the University of Bucharest, and founder, in 1919, of the "Societatea de chimie din România," is president of the Roumanian organisation committee of the Congress.

## Personalities

MR. D. DAVISON, Ph.C., Cromer, has been elected to the local urban district council.

MR. J. T. FLEET, chemist and druggist, Rugby, has been elected to the committee of the local chamber of commerce.

MR. JOHN RENNIE, managing director of W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., was elected to the Rawdon Urban District Council, on April 4, at the head of the poll.

MR. A. H. ROBERTSON, chemist and druggist, Lancaster (Vince & Co., chemists), has been elected Vice-President of the local chamber of trade on retiring from the presidency.

MR. J. H. H. BOYD (works director) and MR. A. PROCTOR ATKINSON (sales manager), of J. C. Eno, Ltd., have returned from a successful business tour of India, Ceylon, and Burma.

MR. J. A. PEGG, chemist and druggist, Mansfield, has been elected chairman of the council of the local chamber of commerce, and delegate member of the council of the National Chamber of Commerce.

At a council meeting of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, recently, a presentation in the shape of a silver match-box was handed to Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, chemist and druggist, editor of the "Refractionist."

MR. H. L. KARNOVSKY, chairman and managing director of Sive Bros. & Karnovsky, Ltd., Johannesburg and Durban, has arrived in London. He may be addressed c/o Schielefeld, Goodman & Sons, Ltd., 23 Lime Street, E.C.

MR. W. E. BOOTH, managing director of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., has returned from a Continental tour, in the course of which he has been studying trade conditions. Mr. Booth's many friends will be glad to know that his health is thoroughly restored.

SENHOR LUIZ OSWALDO DE CARVALHO, founder of the Brazilian Association of Pharmacists, has had conferred on him the title of Grand Founder by that society, at a special meeting. At the same time, Senhor J. E. da Silva Araujo received the title of "Grande Benemerito" for his eminent services on its behalf.

At the annual dinner of the Society of Dyers and Colourists, held at Bradford on April 3, the Perkin medal, awarded to Monsieur Maurice Prudhomme for work on aniline black and for the discovery of alizarine blue, was received on his behalf by Vicomte Du Halgouet, Commercial Attaché to the French Embassy in London. Professor G. T. Morgan mentioned, in the course of the proceedings, that M. Prudhomme gave his discovery to the world without attempting to patent it.

THE directors of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. F. N. Layman (Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.) at the Waldorf Hotel, London, W.C.2, on April 2, to commemorate his chairmanship of the board. Mr. J. Stuart Hills (John Bell, Hill's & Lucas, Ltd.) presided. Mr. F. H. Lewis (J. E. Ellis, Ltd.) made a presentation, on behalf of the board, of a solid silver cigar box suitably inscribed. The company also included Mr. H. Vincent Dodd (Meggeson & Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. W. Farrow (W. Toogood, Ltd.), Mr. H. L. Gauntlett (T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. R. Jamieson (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. J. Edwards (solicitor to the Association), Mr. Parkin S. Booth (accountant and managing director), and Mr. D. F. Weller (secretary).

AN UNFORTUNATE TITLE.—"The fame of Lister was perhaps more European than that of any Englishman of his time. Is it already forgotten in Paris? One is tempted to ask the question because a poster last week appeared upon the hoardings which represents a clean-shaven young gentleman, wearing a black half-mask and armed with a monocle, and announces the publication of a detective story, called 'Lord Lister, l'Homme de Mystère.'"—*"The Observer."*



## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

**GORDON.**—At 123 Gipsy Hill, London, S.E., on April 3, the wife of George T. Gordon, pharmacist, the London Hospital, of a son.

## Deaths

**BRADWALL.**—Recently, Mr. John Heald Bradwall, chemist and druggist, 163 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield. Mr. Bradwall, who was born at

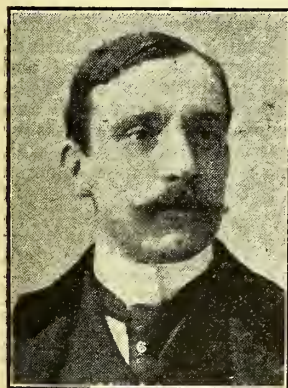


MR. J. H. BRADWALL

Hathersage in 1848, was with one exception the oldest chemist in business in Sheffield. He served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. William Ward, The Moor, and stayed with him for some years after qualifying. Further experience in Leeds and with the late Mr. Jervis, Broomhill, followed; and in 1881 Mr. Bradwall commenced business on his own account in Ecclesall Road, subsequently removing to the opposite side. He served the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society as President and as

secretary. At the funeral, which took place at the General Cemetery on April 3, the Society was represented by Mr. E. Preston, Ph.C.

**COHEN.**—On March 29, Mr. Laurie Cohen, aged sixty-six. Mr. Cohen, who was the son of Mr. Moss Cohen, one of the founders of



MR. LAURIE COHEN

I. & M. Cohen, sponge importers, Houndsditch, London, E.1, had been connected with the business for about fifty years, having entered it on leaving school. He had travelled extensively, particularly in the Mediterranean, on behalf of the firm. Mr. Cohen was well known throughout the trade, and was highly popular. The interment took place at Willesden on April 1.

**CORBETT.**—At Cherry Lea, Bromsgrove, on April 4, Mr. William Corbett, J.P., chemist and druggist, 84 High Street, aged seventy-

seven. Mr. Corbett established himself in business at Bromsgrove when a young man, and eventually became interested in other concerns: he was a trustee of Bromsgrove School and a director of the local gas company. A widow and family survive him.

**FOULKES.**—At Hove, on March 16, Mr. Edward James Foulkes, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

**GORDON.**—At Airtully, Lanark, on March 19, Jean, infant daughter of Mr. James Hilston Gordon, chemist and druggist.

**MILBURN.**—At Moulton House, Knottingley, suddenly, on March 29, Mr. Walter Edwin Milburn, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six. Mr. Milburn, who carried on business in Knottingley for thirty years, is survived by a daughter.

**RAYNER.**—At Worplesdon, on April 7, suddenly, Mr. John A. E. Rayner, managing director of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., aged sixty-six. Mr. Rayner had been on the directorate since the company was formed in 1890, and was a leading figure in the chemical industry.

## Wills

**SIR ALEXANDER HOSIE, M.A., LL.D.,** Sandown, Isle of Wight, who died on March 10, left estate of the gross value of £1,671 13s. 9d., with net personality £1,485 7s. 2d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Dame Dorothea Hosie, and his son, Alexander Hosie.

**MR. GEORGE SQUIRE, Ph.C.,** 75 Crescent Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield, who died on November 26, left estate of the gross value of £7,247 13s. 7d., with net personality £7,050 19s. 8d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Edith Squire, the sole executrix, to whom he left all his property absolutely.

**MR. JAMES WADDICOR, 242 Turton Road, Bradshaw, Lancs,** chairman of J. Waddicor & Son, Ltd., wholesale druggists, who died on November 1, left £16,342 15s. 11d., the net personality being £15,766 18s. 4d. Subject to a legacy of £100 to his wife, he leaves all the property in trust for her for life, and then for his children.

**MR. CHARLES THOMPSON, Ph.C., 40 Cotton Lane, Moseley, Birmingham,** who died on October 22, left estate of the gross value of £7,033 0s. 11d., with net personality £5,944 6s. 3d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. K. Thompson, his sons, Charles Vernon Thompson, chemist, 159 Stratford Road, Birmingham, and Hubert Bertram Thompson, chemist, 482 and 484 Stratford Road, and J. W. Massey, chartered accountant. The testator left his premises, 157 High Street, Kings Heath, 159 Stratford Road, and 40 Cotton Lane, and £200 and his furniture to his wife, and the residue of the property in trust for her during widowhood, or should she remarry the income from one-half. The residue of the property he left to his children, Winifred E. K. Thompson, Charles V. Thompson, Hubert B. Thompson, and George E. Thompson, the share of his son George to be £500 less than the share of each of his other children.

**MR. THOMAS HOWELL WILLIAMS IDRIS, J.P., F.C.S.,** chemist and druggist, 13 Brookfield, West Hill, Highgate, London, N., chairman of Idris & Co., Ltd., who died on February 18, left unsettled property of the gross value of £30,317 4s. 10d., with net personality £24,963 17s. 6d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. E. T. Williams Idris, and his sons, Mr. J. H. Williams Idris, solicitor, Mr. William T. Williams Idris, and Mr. Walter H. Williams Idris, barristers. He left £200 to each of his secretaries, Rosetta E. Trimnick and Mabel-Campbell White; £800 to his son, Arthur Ernest; £400 to his sister, Catherine Mathias; £300 to his sister, Martha Read; and to his wife he left £800, his household and personal effects, and the use for life of premises, 15 Cobham Road, Westcliff, stating that he had already made other provision for her. The residue of his property he left to his children in equal shares, the share of his daughter and of his son Thomas being retained upon trust for their benefit.

## Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Albumin Dye Compounds.**—A process for the production of compounds of albumin and an acridine dye possessing bactericidal properties, consisting in treating yeast with the dye, and converting the resulting compound into an iodine or bromine derivative. (Haco-Gesellschaft A.G. 208,699.)

**Aperient Salt.**—A mixture of sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate is heated to 70° C. until the salts dissolve in their own water of crystallisation and a permanent double salt crystallises out, which is non-hygroscopic, and may be used alone or as a basis for aperient salt mixtures. (E. G. Dawson and J. F. Rolland. 228,319.)



## Trade Notes

**RASPBERRY VINEGAR.**—Prices and samples can be obtained from Grimbale & Co., Ltd., Cumberland Market, London, N.W.1.

**VINTS' MENTHOLS.**—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have adopted a new style of packing Vints' menthol. The details are shown in the company's announcement in this number.

**WILLS' POSTAL SYSTEM.**—South African pharmacy students can obtain a prospectus of Wills' Universal postal system of instruction by sending a request to P.O. Box 6319, Johannesburg.

**BERINA FOOD.**—Montgomerie & Co., Ltd., Ibrox, Glasgow, makers of Bermaline bread, are introducing Berina infant food and Berina malted milk. Some details are given in Messrs. Montgomerie's advertisement.

**VELOUTY DE DIXOR** combined cream and powder is obtainable in Great Britain from the sole agents, Debacq & Harrop, 7 Little Goodge Street, London, W.1. The prices are given in the advertisement in this issue.

**CAMPBELLS LIVER SALT.**—Chrystoid (Chemists), Ltd., 1-3 Gower Street, Bootle, Liverpool, pack Campbells liver salt as a stock line. The style of package and the prices are shown in the company's advertisement.

**DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.**—Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, illustrate a part of their enlarged photographic printing room. Specimens, price-lists and order books will be sent on application.

**REXALL CONVENTION.**—The United Drug Co., Ltd., Waterway Street, Nottingham, make an announcement regarding the Rexall International Convention, which is to be held in Boston, U.S.A., in July. A party of Rexall chemists will leave Liverpool on July 4.

**NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.**—O. Murray & Co., Ltd., 69-70 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, are the agents in the United Kingdom for the Norwegian cod-liver oil of A/S Albert Hovde, Ltd., Aalesund. We have received from Norway a sample of the new season's oil and find it to be of excellent quality.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.**—Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2, publish a special list of chemicals required for photographic developing and printing, which will be sent monthly to chemists who send a postcard request. The company carry stocks of heavy chemicals required in photography, such as "hyvo," in several towns in the provinces, so as to ensure prompt delivery and save railway carriage.

**PRICE LISTS** of essential oils and aromatic chemicals received recently include the following:—Bernard-Escoffier Fils, France (Dick Coates & Co., 41 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.); Essences and Synthetics, Ltd., 4 Carlisle Avenue, London, E.C.; Magnus Mabey & Reynard, Inc., New York; Oranje, Amsterdam (Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd., 26-27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.); Sparks, White & Co., Ltd., East Tenter Street, London, E. New telephone numbers—Royal 751 (four lines).

**EASTER HOLIDAYS.**—In addition to those mentioned in the *C. & D.*, April 4, p. 502, the following wholesale houses have notified us that their premises will be closed from Thursday evening, April 9, to Tuesday morning, April 14:—A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4; C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Mile End, London, E.1; J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 32 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.1.—The offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be closed from Thursday evening, April 9, until Tuesday morning, April 14.

**TOILET PREPARATIONS.**—Robert Ferber, Ltd., Carlton Works, Asylum Road, Peckham, London, S.E.15, send us samples of two new toilet preparations of Salomon Frères, Paris, the proprietors of lemon juice soap. These are Crème au Citron, a toilet cream flavoured with lemon, retailing at 1s. 6d. It is packed in white opaque pots and cartons printed in gold and colours. Eau Neigella, put up in bottles enclosed in cartons, is a

liquid which, when applied to the skin and allowed to dry, gives the effect of toilet powder, and it is not removed by rubbing. This preparation is also sold in bulk.

**TABLOID IODICIN.**—Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have introduced tabloid iodacin to provide a means for the prolonged administration of iodine to children. These contain 0.05 gm. of iodacin, approximately equivalent to  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. of iodine. Iodacin is unaffected by the gastric juice and is absorbed only after passing into the duodenum. It does not cause digestive disturbance nor iodism. Tabloid iodacin is made with a chocolate base and is sent out in bottles of 25 and 100. The suggested prophylactic dose is one tabloid product weekly, the curative dose from two to three products weekly up to one daily for thirty days.

**THE ALLENBURYS MAGAZINE.**—Under the title of "The Plough," Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., have published the first number (pp. 32) of their house-organ. This will be read with interest by chemists, who will find the contents cover a variety of matter relating to business. By means of this illustrated house-organ the company hope to get into closer touch with their customers and to assist them wherever possible. "The Plough" has been artistically produced, the cover being in brown and gold, and the literary matter printed in two colours. It will be forwarded on request to any chemist who has not already received a copy.

## Harmless Colours

In the *C. & D. Commercial Compendium* (September 20, 1924, p. 438) a list was given of harmless aniline dyes employed for colouring edibles, indicating those sanctioned by certain governments. Recently the Italian Government has issued a decree regulating the use of colouring matters in foods, toilet preparations, wall-papers, toys, cloths, etc. It is forbidden to use any organic synthetic dyes, natural organic colouring matter, or any colour containing arsenic, antimony, barium, chromium, mercury, lead, copper, tin, uranium, and cyanogen derivatives in the preparation of foods, beverages, tooth pastes, and all preparations for the care of the mouth, or in the manufacture of containers or wrapping paper used in connection with the same, with the exception of the following:—(1) Synthetic colours: *Yellow*—Naphthol yellow S.; Chrysoidine; Sudan I; Tartrazine; Orange I; *red*—Bordeaux B; Ponceau 2R, 3R, 4R and 6R; Erythresine; Eosine; Phloxin; *blue*—Gentian blue; Indigo carmine; Water soluble blue; *green*—Light green, S.F. yellowish; Malachite green; *violet*—Methyl violet. (2) Natural colours: Colours obtained from fruits and edible roots, and their aluminium lakes; saffron; turmeric; annatto; alkanin; cochineal; red sander's wood; litmus; chlorophyll; indigo (also synthetic); liquorice; caramel; logwood; sumach, and soot. The addition of copper salts to tinned foods is permitted, provided the actual content of metallic copper is disclosed. Medicinal soaps containing arsenic, mercury, etc., must bear an indication of the amount present. Toilet preparations, hair dyes, skin lotions, etc., containing poisons, such as salts of lead, silver, copper, or pyrogallol, *p*-phenylenediamine, amidophenol and other similar compounds, must be provided with a label bearing, in black on yellow paper in letters at least 4 mm. high, the words, "Puo essere nocivo" (can be injurious). Barium sulphate, cadmium sulphide, zinc oxide, zinc sulphide, as well as compounds of copper, tin and zinc, may be used in the preparation of toilet powders.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

H/84. Cocoa butter packed in one-kilo lithographed tins	J/34. "Mettersal" foot appliances
B/14. Dr. Winter's electric belt	W/84. Telephone (for masking the odour of industrial spirit in bay rum)
D/34. "Little Imp" feeding bottle	



## Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

### The Regulations

have been approved and passed, and "the tumult and the shouting dies." To say that it has had no effect would not be true, but all that has resulted from it might have been effected much more quietly and expeditiously if the Council had gone the right way to work by taking the branches into its confidence from the first. Yes, and more might have been done, too, to make the regulations acceptable. As it is, the minimum of result has been attained by the maximum of effort and an altogether unnecessary disturbance. That disturbance was entirely the Council's fault. It has gone out of its way to flout the opinion of those who placed and continue it in power, and has heaped insult upon injury. It was its fault, not its misfortune, to be headed, as at the previous by-law crisis, by a man who did much to exasperate an opposition which the most elementary statesmanship would have taught him to conciliate. Mr. Sargeant is a man of ideas, and he not only sees the necessity for a reform of our constitution but has the courage to say so. That a President of the Pharmaceutical Society should openly advocate an amendment of its Charter shows that things do move a little. We who have been calling for it so long may perhaps take some credit to ourselves, and the events of the last few weeks have no doubt had an educative effect.

### The Changes

in the regulations since they were first drafted are not many, but they are all to the good, and the Council owes more to its critics than it will probably acknowledge. The worst features of the by-laws are very slightly if at all modified; the exorbitant fees remain unaffected, except as regards the iniquitous proposal to exact a second fee from candidates who from no fault of their own could not appear at the examination for which they had entered; and no provision has been made for chemists and druggists to proceed to the Major. This, however, it is hinted, may be conceded before the new by-laws come into force. Welsh is admitted in the Preliminary, and the period of grace for students has been extended. We are rebuked, with unaccustomed mildness, for "a tendency to overlook or minimise the legal limitations to which the Charter and the Pharmacy Acts subject the governing body of the Society." These, however, as I showed last week, have been greatly exaggerated, if not misunderstood, by that body itself, which, moreover, shows little respect for restrictions, either of Charter or of Act, that it is pleased to ignore. It is really a monstrous thing that the whole trade should be tied and bound by a Charter and an Act (that of 1852) which were never meant to apply outside of a Society that then embraced but an insignificant portion of the trade. No wonder if we have grown restive under such restrictions!

### Three New Men,

and three only, have consented to stand for election to the Council. It is not enough to affect very materially the composition of the Council, but it is enough to afford the Society an opportunity of expressing its resentment of the Council's conduct of affairs. We can reject three of the old members, and by so doing make at least some little impression upon those who remain. It is not a question of men so much as of our attitude towards the Council as a whole, and probably it would give the new men a better chance of election to do as I suggest than to attempt to come to an agreement as to which of the retiring seven shall be rejected, and vote for the rest *en bloc*. I am speaking, of course, to those who resent the Council's past action and wish to make their resentment felt. I am convinced that there are plenty of such, if only they have the necessary courage, to secure the return of the new men; but, be this as it may, it would be the severest admonition we

could give the Council thus to act. We may be forced to submit to its arbitrary methods; but to submit without protest is contemptible, and by protesting only can we hope for any amendment. It is too late to alter what has been done, but we may do something towards preventing a repetition of such behaviour by withholding our support from all those who share the responsibility for it.

### The Retail Pharmacists' Union

has evidently learnt something from the blunders of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. Before any Bill dealing with patent medicines is introduced, the branches are to be consulted, a course so evidently dictated by common sense that it only calls for mention because it was not followed in the case of the by-laws. All the subjects brought before the conference of R.P.U. branch delegates were of practical importance, and they were without exception discussed in a practical and helpful spirit. Let us hope that the Pharmaceutical Society's Council will in turn learn from the businesslike proceedings of the R.P.U. how to utilise this new feature of our organisation, the delegates' meeting.

### Window Dressing

is a means to an end, not an end in itself—a fact I sometimes think our more "artistic" window dressers are in danger of forgetting. I do not dress my window for the entertainment of the passer-by, nor to collect a crowd of admirers nine-tenths of whom will contribute nothing to the cost of the display, and the tenth probably only the profit borne by a sixpenny proprietary. I want to draw people inside, and for something the sale of which will at once pay me for all the show has cost me in rent, time, material, and skill, and increase my reputation as a pharmacist.

### The North Londoners

seem to have had a gay time of it on March 26, and they deserved all the compliments paid them except one: North London, after all, is not really the North—you must go at least as far as Lincolnshire before you arrive at that, and then you get it mixed with a bracing bit of East, which gives an additional value to it. North London, however, lies in that direction, and gets a fair share of the "hard grey weather" which "breeds hard Englishmen." None of it, indeed, was felt in the Restaurant Frascati on the occasion in question: Devonshire cream seems to have given their cue to all the speakers. Their words were softer than butter. This was as it should be on such an occasion; politics would have been out of place, and if I had any criticism to make of the speeches, it would be directed to those which referred to the forthcoming election, none of which appears to have been made by a North Londoner.

### Cannabis Indica

having been put into Part I of the Poisons Schedule, the question is naturally being asked whether its presence in corn-paints and plasters serves any useful purpose except that of a colouring agent. Personally, I do not think it does. Probably a little chlorophyll would be "just as good"—indeed, I understand that some makers do use it in place of the usual colouring ingredient. Indian hemp appears very rarely in other external applications, but it is a fact that in the very earliest times of which we have any record it was so used. It appears as *Azallu* in the cuneiform medical plant-lists recently deciphered by Mr. Campbell Thompson, and is there prescribed for binding the temples and in ointments and washes for various purposes. Its chief use was, however, internal or by way of fumigation for depression of spirits. The seeds were placed on red-hot stones, and the vapour was inhaled till complete intoxication was produced. It is curious if true, as stated by Flückiger and Hanbury, that the Greeks and Romans were unacquainted with the medicinal properties of hemp.



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**Editorial Articles**

**Analysis on Active Service**

IN September 1923 we gave an account of the general plan of "Medical Services of the War," an official history the publication of which had been commenced under the editorship of Major-General Sir W. G. Macpherson, and summarised the contents of two of its volumes. With the issue of nine more, the work may be regarded as virtually complete, the remaining section promising to be in the main of a statistical nature. With the exception of the two volumes dealing with surgery, the history constitutes a mine of information for the pharmacologist; and it includes a modicum of pages of general interest to all who desire to view in perspective the facts of the eventful years 1914-18. Charts, diagrams and coloured maps have been adequately supplied; but the photographic illustrations, regarded in their profuse completeness, lead us to wonder whether those responsible for the series quite visualised the type of reader who would open the volumes with serious intent. In volume one of "Hygiene of the War," for instance, pages 36 to 61 inclusive are each adorned by a block of the snapshot order occupying, on the average, about three-quarters of the total space; and although the intention may have been excellent, the effect in a work of this order and scope is incongruous. With this exception, the mass of detail with which the editor-in-chief and his staff must have had to cope has been handled with admirable judgment. Our attention has naturally been attracted chiefly by details like those relating to the analysis of water, the supplies of vaccines, and the formulas devised for complaints such as frostbite. We are told (in "Pathology") that no provision had been contemplated in the war establishments for the installation of central laboratories to be devoted to research problems; but "in this, as in so many other directions, a lesson was learnt." Bacteriological, dental, and x-ray laboratories, mobile or fixed, were set up as time went on, and supplemented the work of the analysts in important particulars. In the Base Hygiene Laboratory at Boulogne, from April 1915 to November 1918, 1,634 chemical analyses and 804 bacteriological examinations were carried out. This may not appear a very large output; but the majority of the investigations were of a specialised character, and yielded interesting work. One of the simplest reported was an outbreak of poisoning among French civilians at St. Amand, traced eventually to bread which was found to contain 0.91 per cent. of arsenic. The beer sold in estaminets yielded, in some instances, arsenic in excess of the Royal Commission (1901) limit, but



no case of poisoning by it was reported. The number of "drugs" analysed at Boulogne was 180. In only three cases "were the allegations justified"; those related to samples of ether. Free salicylic acid was sometimes present in sodium salicylate—in one specimen ("Hygiene," Volume II) to the extent of 16 per cent. A few German preparations were examined, among them a 6 per cent. ichthyol in "crude vaseline" used as a prophylactic against frostbite. A specimen found on a German prisoner "gave rise to much speculation"; it was a gelatin capsule containing about 0.5 c.c. of "refined petroleum, of low flash point." Intelligence officers forwarded 151 specimens, supposed to be of enemy origin, for examination: no poison was found. A series of small sealed glass tubes, supposed to have been dropped from hostile aeroplanes, contained pure salicylic acid mixed with a minute quantity of a green dye. In such cases the usual method was to test first for arsenic, cyanides and mercuric chloride, then for "metallic poisons and alkaloids"; and, finally, to confirm negative results by the experimental feeding of animals. During the winter of 1917-18 several letters and envelopes, which had been posted by French prisoners of war from German camps, were sent for examination: it appeared that various people had complained of giddiness on opening the letters. A very faint halogen odour was generally perceptible; this turned out to be residual traces of the reagent used by the enemy in searching for sympathetic inks. It having been suggested that the harvest in one area had been injured by gas shelling, wheat grains were placed in a closed atmosphere charged with mustard gas. They remained alive for forty-eight hours, but succumbed on the third day. A liquid alleged to be used by prisoners for causing skin diseases, so as to obtain admission to hospital, turned out to be a lubricating oil. A sample of "white lead" contained nothing but barium sulphate and zinc sulphide. A "brown chewing gum" found on the person of a Chinese labourer answered tests for meconic acid and morphine. Arsenic was found in shell-hole water in a forward area, and many routine estimations of it in the urine of men who had been "gassed" were undertaken. The number of toxicological examinations carried out was fifty-six. In one instance a soldier had helped himself to what he believed to be "a dose of salts" from a stores cupboard, and 0.041 gram of mercuric chloride was extracted from a small portion of the stomach. Horses fell ill in 1918 after eating old and "sandy" linseed cake adulterated with crushed castor beans, all of which was of Spanish origin, and several died. Whole castor beans were also, at one time, found in the stock of oats. The Boulogne Laboratory, towards the close of the war, was turning out daily 75 litres of gum saline solution (6 per cent. of gum acacia in 0.9 per cent. sodium chloride). Copious analytical details of the drinking waters of Northern France are given in the second volume of "Hygiene." In other fields of the war the problems were different. In South-West Africa, for example, reports that the Germans had poisoned wells by means of sodium arsenite led Professor H. B. Baker to draw up directions for removing lead, mercury, arsenic, cyanides and copper from water. Elaborate plant of more than one kind was subsequently installed for the purpose, and tests were made in two parts of the Thames. As for Egypt and Palestine, wells were dug in depressions where the water was known to have a low sodium chloride content. Bodies of mounted men were observed drinking water with a salinity of 200 to 300 parts per 100,000 for a week or more without untoward symptoms. Horses readily drank water with 500 parts, and camels with as much as 1,000 parts per 100,000. The total salinity was so high in some instances

as to prevent palatable tea being made, and vegetables boiled in such waters became extremely hard. The limit for chlorides if tea-making was contemplated was found to be 120 parts per 100,000. In the neighbourhood of Khartoum the water in the metal water-bottles carried by the men used to become too hot to drink—a difficulty the solution of which we are not given. Bacteriological data must be reserved for separate notice; but in taking leave of the analytical portion of the History it may be mentioned that fifty pages of the second volume of "Diseases" are devoted to carbon monoxide poisoning in mines.

### The Platinum Market

CONSIDERABLE public interest has been aroused of late by the potentialities of South Africa as a producer of platinum. A large amount of speculation has taken place there within the last few months in connection with the preliminary developments of certain companies' platinum bearing properties, and the boom in Johannesburg has had its reflex on the London South African mining market in the so-called "Platinum shares." Bearing in mind the urgent need of platinum supplies, such as was experienced during the war period, and the fact that the Russian industry in the Urals has yet failed to recover from its disorganisation, it is hoped that the proposed exploitation of the South African platinum deposits will eventually lead to tangible results. The matter for an energetic prospective campaign in the way of establishing and developing the platinum industry in the British Empire has, as is well known, seriously engaged the attention of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in recent years. There is good reason to assume that the more important properties alluded to of late by South African mining experts on the spot constitute a promising field for exploitation under sound and economic methods, although estimates or forecasts are always apt to be exaggerated under speculative temptations. It would certainly be premature, however, to assume that the market for platinum has been influenced by these South African discoveries. There has been, as a matter of fact, but little alteration in the state of the market for platinum for several months past; the hopeful forecasts that were made last autumn, as usual, as to the possibility of a seasonal revival of the demand for the jewellery industry, remained unfilled in the closing months of the past year. As it is, however, the world's resources continue short, and this inevitably accounts for the very high prices for the metals comprised in the platinum group. Within the last two years, fluctuations in the value of platinum have been unusually narrow, which is indicative of the sound position of the market, the control of which is now largely in American hands, whereas the control of the industry before the war was prominently exercised by Anglo-European interests handling the Russian output. The Russian output now is not much more than one-third of the production in the Republic of Colombia, which amounts to upwards of 70,000 oz. per annum according to the latest estimates, although this is well in excess of the returns that have been mentioned lately in certain quarters. It has always been found difficult to obtain trustworthy returns of either the Russian or Colombian output, but there is no doubt that the total world's production is now only about 100,000 oz. to 110,000 oz., or not much over one-third what it was some years prior to the war, when Russia produced between 250,000 oz. and as much as 300,000 oz., and the Colombian production improved from about 10,000 oz. to 15,000 oz. No further back than 1909 to 1911, over 300,000 oz. a year were readily absorbed at from £4 11s. 6d. up to £9 5s. per



oz., but even at about £25 per oz. there remains an unsatisfied demand. We give below the approximate highest and lowest market quotations reached within the last three years and the current year to date for refined metal:—

		Highest	Lowest
		£ s.	£ s.
1922	... ..	25	19
1923	... ..	29	22 10
1924	... ..	27	25
1925 (to date)	... ..	25 10	24 10

The sagging tendency of the market over the winter months was chiefly due to a dull demand in America and on this side, and small resales by dealers caused the price to ease to £24 10s., if not less. In the earlier part of March the limited quantities actually offering, together with a slightly improved demand, led to a recovery of about £1 an oz. Current production is apparently barely equal to cope with present large consumption, especially in the United States, where reserve stocks tend to diminish, in spite of the considerable quantities recovered from scrap material. There is certainly no prospect of production overtaking the current outlet for a good while. The market seems fairly well under control, and in the event of a materially reduced price later, there is little doubt that the metal would be utilised for many purposes for which it is at present too costly.

#### Therapeutic Substances in Holland

In the memorandum attached to a Bill introduced by the Dutch Government to supplement the law of 1865 on the exercise of pharmacy, it is pointed out that the number of serums and vaccines is constantly increasing and coincidentally the number of their producers in Holland as well as abroad. Ordinary laboratory methods of analysis at the disposal of the pharmacist are inadequate and practically useless for assaying preparations belonging to this class, and experience having proved that the activity and value of certain serums and vaccines placed on the Dutch market occasionally give grounds for complaint, the Government deems it imperative to introduce some form of control, in the interests of the public health. This control is to extend to other preparations, such as salvarsan and other arsenicals of varying composition, and certain preparations of digitalis. To this end it is proposed to assimilate the manufacture of serums, vaccines and of such other therapeutic substances as may be deemed advisable, to the provisions of the law regulating the exercise of pharmacy, with the proviso that permission to manufacture these preparations may be granted to others than pharmacists, and medical practitioners entitled to prepare and supply medicines. Further, the Government shall be empowered to issue regulations designed to control the manufacture, activity, storage, transport and delivery of these preparations, and, in addition, to prohibit their importation, or to permit their admission into Holland only when they comply with certain conditions. The costs incurred in carrying out the necessary tests and in the application of this supervision shall be borne by the manufacturers, distributors or importers of the preparations coming within the provisions of this proposed measure.

#### German Reparation Levy

An agreement concluded in Berlin, on April 3, between Great Britain and Germany is designed to remove the disabilities which the present method of administering the German Reparation (Recovery) Act of 1921 places upon trade and commerce between both countries. The present procedure, by which 26 per cent. of the value

of German goods imported into Great Britain is collected by the British Customs from the British importers, will be replaced, not later than May 1, 1925, by a system under which the principal German exporters will each month surrender an amount in sterling equivalent to 26 per cent. of the value of German imports into Great Britain during the preceding month, calculated on the basis of statistics supplied by the British Customs. For this purpose not less than 800 of the principal German exporting firms, whose names and designations will be communicated to the British Government and to the Agent-General for Reparation Payments, will each sign an individual declaration undertaking to surrender in sterling to the Reichsbank each month, beginning with May 1, 1925, 30 per cent. of the invoice value of the exports of the firm in question to Great Britain during the previous month. It will be seen that instead of collecting a levy from each individual German exporter on each transaction, the agreement limits the liability to contribute the total amounts leviable under the Recovery Act to some 800 German exporting firms, since it is estimated that 30 per cent. of the value of the aggregate exports consigned by these firms should be approximately equivalent to 26 per cent. of the value of the total exports from Germany to Great Britain. Out of the sterling sums thus surrendered, the Reichsbank will deposit during each month to the account of the Agent-General at the Bank of England an amount in sterling equivalent to the Reichsmark credit held by him for account of the British Government and available for payments under the Recovery Act, in accordance with the Dawes plan. The German exporters will be reimbursed by the Agent-General through the Reichsbank with the equivalent in Reichsmarks of the sterling thus deposited, calculated at the average rate of exchange in Berlin on the date of the deposit. In the exchange of notes which accompanied the conclusion of this agreement, the British Government expresses the hope that the new arrangement will work smoothly and conduce to the improvement of the commercial relations between the two countries. It is expressly stipulated in Article 8 that, should the new plan prove unsatisfactory or unworkable, the British Government reserve the right to revert to the existing procedure. However, before taking this step, both Governments agree to appoint a joint committee of experts to explore other available solutions of meeting the defects which may be revealed in the working of the new arrangement, and to use their best endeavours to overcome the difficulties which may arise on its introduction.

## Business Changes

MISS M. GOODALL, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at Sutton Road, Huthwaite, Mansfield.

THE telephone number of Selwood & Nash, drug merchants, 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, has been altered to Royal 996.

J. F. MACFARLAN & Co., manufacturing chemists, have removed from 9-11 Moor Lane, London, E.C.2, to 32 Bethnal Green Road, E.1.

HOMMEL'S HÆMATOGEN & DRUG Co. have removed from 36 St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.4, to 121 Norwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

MR. R. SWAITS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. N. V. Firth, chemist and druggist, at 168 Chapeltown Road, Leeds. Mr. Firth retains his pharmacy in Dewsbury Road.

MASON BROS. & CHAPMAN, 9 and 10 Stock Orchard Street, Caledonian Road, London, N.7, announce that they have transferred to Eschmann Bros. & Walsh, Ltd., 23-24 Bartholomew Square, E.C.1, that part of their business relating to elastic gum, surgical, and veterinary instruments. The firm, as C. E. Mason & Co., will continue to trade in the other goods not included in the instruments referred to above.



## Poisoning Statistics

THE text of the annual statistical review of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, covering the year 1922, is now available, thus completing the report in its present tripartite form. The following table summarises the features that interest us in this connection :—

	1921	1922
Population ..	37,885,242	38,158,000
Marriage-rate ..	16.9 per 1,000	15.7 per 1,000
Birth-rate ..	22.4 per 1,000	20.4 per 1,000
Deaths ..	458,629	486,780
Death-rate (crude)	12.1 per 1,000	12.8 per 1,000
Poison deaths (corrected figures)	Accident .. 122 Suicide .. 357	Accident .. 117 Suicide .. 428
Ratio of poison deaths to total deaths ..	Total .. 479 1 in 960	Total .. 545 1 in 893

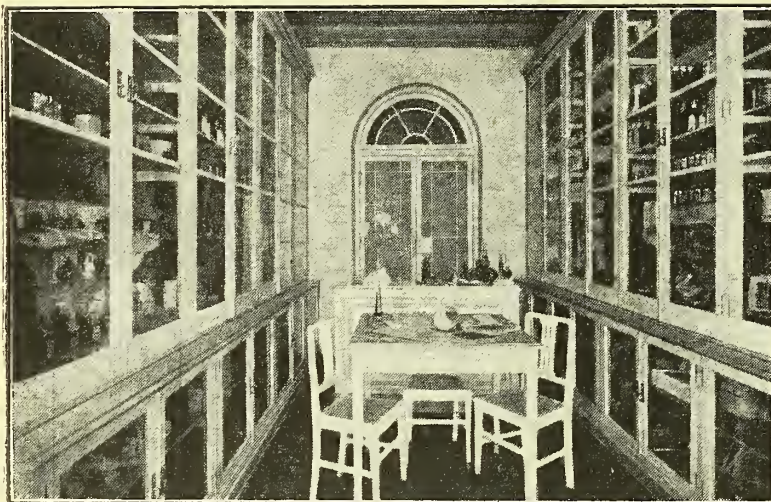
According to our usual practice, we have corrected the figures for deaths by poison, removing from the list deaths due to coal gas, anæsthetics administered by medical men, growing plants, insect-stings, and so forth. The arrival of these statistics enables us to review in broad outline the poisonings of the past forty years. It may be remembered that in 1881 the Registrar-General of that day divided poisonings, for the first time into an accidental and a suicidal group. Disregarding, for obvious reasons, the initial year of the reorganised system we have tabulated the negligence and accident poison deaths and the suicide poison deaths for every fifth year, commencing in 1882. This is the record :—

Year	Population	Poison Deaths—Negligence and Accident	Poison Deaths—Suicide	Percentage of N. & A. Poison Deaths to S. Poison Deaths	Ratio of N. & A. Poison Deaths to Population
1882	26,334,942	255	224	113.8	1 in 103,274
1887	27,827,706	244	245	99.6	1 in 114,048
1892	29,421,392	268	295	90.8	1 in 109,781
1897	31,158,245	325	499	65.1	1 in 95,871
1902	32,950,909	238	506	47.0	1 in 138,449
1907	34,698,905	260	529	49.1	1 in 133,457
1912	36,382,456	220	548	40.1	1 in 165,375
1917	33,711,000	121	195	62.1	1 in 278,603
1922	38,158,000	117	428	27.3	1 in 326,137

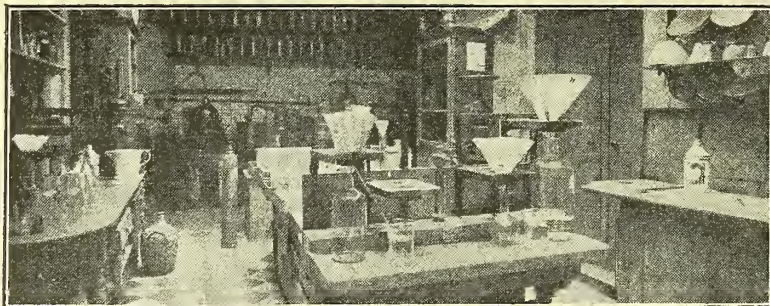
It has been repeatedly pointed out that pharmacists can, in the nature of things, have little or no influence in modifying the figures for suicide, but that they may materially assist in reducing the number of deaths due to accidental poisoning. In this aspect, the table we give is sufficiently striking. Beginning with an accident figure rather greater than the suicide figure, the table shows a decrease in the ratio to 27.3 per cent. (hardly more than one-fourth) of that figure. The ratio to population shows an equally remarkable decline; and it is perhaps still more noteworthy that the very low accident figures of the war years are being maintained. More than sixty years ago a predecessor of the present Registrar-General paid a handsome compliment to pharmacy in words that are worth recalling : "The accidental deaths by poisoning per million living varied from 21 to 26 in the years 1850-57; and fell to 15, 14, 12, 13 and 13 in the five years 1858-62. This is fairly referable to the increased care of the chemists and druggists and to judicious legislation." In 1922 such deaths were down to about three per million living; and, so long as there are careless citizens in existence, it is obvious that they cannot be reduced much further. The humanitarian instincts of coroners and their juries may allot to the accident side of the table, year by year, a few deaths that are actually suicidal, in which case the accident figures are slightly higher than they should be. The only features of the year 1922 that seem to call for notice are the continued decline in the figures for opium, laudanum and morphine—now lower than they have ever been—and the sustained frequency of suicide by four corrosive poisons, carbolic acid, hydrochloric acid, lysol, and oxalic acid. The figure for lysol suicides is the highest on record, and to exceed those for carbolic acid we have to go back to the year 1912. The full table for three years is appended :—

Name of Poison	1920		1921		1922	
	Negligence and Accident	Suicide	Negligence and Accident	Suicide	Negligence and Accident	Suicide
A.B.C. Liniment ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acetic acid ..	1	1	1	—	1	2
Aconite ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Aconite and belladonna ..	—	—	1	—	1	1
Aconite and chloroform ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ammonia ..	5	9	7	20	12	18
Antimony chloride ..	1	2	—	—	1	—
Antimony sodium tart. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Arsenic ..	4	8	2	7	1	3
Aspirin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barium carbonate ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Barium thiosulphate ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Belladonna and atropine ..	—	1	7	5	2	3
Belladonna and chlorof. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Belladonna and opium ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Benzene ..	1	—	2	—	—	—
Bromine ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Camphor & camphd. oil ..	1	1	—	1	—	1
Carbolic acid ..	8	41	13	43	9	63
Carbolic acid & chlorof. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carbolic acid and iodine ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chenopodium oil ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chloral ..	—	—	3	—	—	—
Chloral and pot. brom. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chlorodyne ..	3	4	1	3	4	2
Chloroform ..	1	1	1	2	2	5
Chronic acid ..	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cocaine ..	1	—	1	3	1	2
Cocaine and strychnine ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
"Copper" ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Copper sulphate ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Creosol ..	—	—	—	1	1	3
Creosote and preps. ..	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cresolene ..	1	2	1	—	1	3
Cresylic acid ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Digitalis ..	—	—	2	—	—	—
Eucalyptus oil ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Formalin ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gelsemium ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Germaphon ..	—	—	—	1	—	—
Heroin ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hydrochloric acid ..	7	47	12	72	11	65
Hydroch. acid and lysol ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hydrocyanic acid ..	—	18	—	24	3	15
Hydrogen peroxide ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hyosine ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Iodine and preparations ..	1	1	—	1	1	—
Iron ferrocyanide ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Izal ..	1	2	2	1	—	2
Jeyes' fluid ..	1	3	1	—	1	3
Kill-germ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
"Lead" ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Liquor epispasticus ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lysol ..	5	11	7	32	7	56
"Mercurial poisoning" ..	—	1	1	3	—	—
Mercury, ammoniated ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mercury perchloride ..	3	7	—	6	3	3
Nicotine ..	—	3	1	5	—	5
Nitric acid ..	—	3	2	—	—	—
Nitrous acid ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Opium, laudm. & morph. ..	20	11	14	13	10	4
Oxalic acid ..	1	48	2	40	2	45
Oxalic acid & laudm. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paraldehyde ..	—	—	1	—	5	—
Phenacetin ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphorus ..	—	5	—	3	—	5
Podophyllin ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Potash, caustic ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Potassium carbonate ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Potassium chlorate ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Potassium chromates ..	1	2	1	1	—	2
Potassium cyanide ..	1	15	2	21	8	52
Potassium iodide ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Potassium nitrate ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Potassium oxalate ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Potassium permanganate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrogallie acid ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Quinine ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitas ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Silver cyanide ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Silver nitrate ..	—	—	—	—	—	2
Soda, caustic ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sodium cyanide ..	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sodium sulphate ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Strychnine & nux vom. ..	2	11	5	17	6	13
Sulphonal ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphur dioxide ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphuric acid ..	1	3	—	3	3	3
Thymocresol ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Toxol ..	1	—	2	1	—	—
Turpentine & mixtures ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
"Uranium" ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Veronal and homologues ..	6	3	3	5	3	3
Wintergreen oil ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
"Zinc" ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Zinc chloride ..	—	—	1	1	1	1
Kind not stated ..	14	18	8	15	6	25

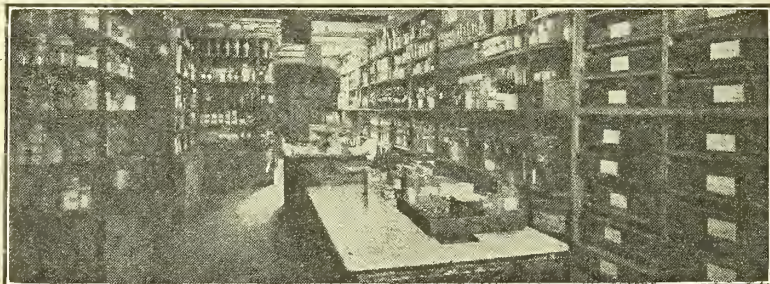




FARMACIA AZEVEDO, IRMÃO & VEIGA, LISBON  
*View of the laboratory in the manufacturing  
department*



FARMACIA AZEVEDO, IRMÃO & VEIGA, LISBON  
*Wholesale department of this branch of  
the Sociedade Industrial Farmaceutica*



## A Portuguese Drug House

THE "Sociedade Industrial Farmaceutica" in Lisbon ranks as one of the leading enterprises in the business world of Portugal. Recently founded with a capital of \$3,000,000 by a number of prominent financial men, the company acquired the Farmacia Azevedo, Irmão & Veiga, Rua do Mundo, founded in 1851, one of the most important pharmacies and perfumery establishments in Lisbon, as well as the well-known Farmacia Azevedo Filhos, a business which dates back to 1774, situated in the heart of the city, in the Praça D. Pedro IV. Attached to both pharmacies are extensive wholesale departments. In order to extend the existing analytical laboratories and those devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, the Sociedade Industrial Farmaceutica has lately acquired another building in which to house additional offices and manufacturing plant, to keep pace with the increasing expansion of its large wholesale trade in chemicals and pharmaceutical products, not only with pharmacies in Portugal, but also in the Portuguese Colonies. The head offices of the Sociedade Industrial Farmaceutica, which also does a large business in foreign proprietary preparations, are situated at 10 Rua do Loreto, Lisbon.

The first illustration shows the interior of the Azevedo, Irmão & Veiga Pharmacy, which strikes a distinct note by the evident absence of any open displays of goods, the central position of the weighing machine, and the bench, visible on the left of the picture. The second shows the interior of the perfumery department attached to this pharmacy, while the third is a view of the laboratory, and the fourth of the wholesale department attached to this establishment.



## Festivities

### Fairy Dyes Dance

THE annual dinner of Fairy Dyes, Ltd., was held recently at the Grosvenor Restaurant, Glasgow. Mr. Frederick Shoesmith in the chair. In offering the toast of "The Staff," Mr. Harold Shoesmith commented upon the cordial relations between the employers and the employed in Fairy Dyes, Ltd. Mr. Bruce, the London branch manager, acknowledged. The dinner was followed by an enjoyable dance.

### Whist Drive at Plymouth

ON April 1 the Plymouth Pharmacists' Association held their second whist drive and dance of the season. Nearly a hundred guests were present at the Duke of Cornwall Hotel, where they were received by the President and Mrs. Marrow. The Vice-President (Mr. B. Shelton) acted as used. After whist, carnival caps were distributed and the company adjourned to the dining-room, where dinner was served. The following whist prizes were then presented by Mrs. Marrow:—*Ladies*, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. F. A. Roper, Miss Saunders; *Gentlemen*, Mr. L. Taylor, Mrs. Lewis (playing as gentleman), Mr. Ralph, Mr. Barge. After an interval the dance programme was started. The secretary, Mr. C. Condy U'Ren, acted as M.C., assisted by the following committee:—Messrs. Marrow (chairman), Lewis, Shelton, Woodrow and Gollop (hon. treasurer). The evening was voted one of the most successful of these popular functions.

### Eno Annual Staff Dinner

ON April 3 the members of the City office and the works staff of J. C. Eno, Ltd., assembled at "Fruit Salt" Works, New Cross, London, S.E., for the annual staff dinner. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Althusen, C.M.G., D.S.O., chairman and managing director of the company, presided, supported by Mrs. Althusen and the following directors:—Mr. G. Heslop, Mr. T. Bennett, Mr. R. W. Coit, Mr. A. G. James, Major Vanden Heuvel, and Mr. J. H. H. Boyd. The date of the dinner had been fixed to allow of the presence of Mr. J. H. H. Boyd (works director) and Mr. A. Proctor Atkinson (sales manager), who had that afternoon arrived back in London from a six months' business tour (see p. 538). The large canteen was crowded to its utmost capacity, and an orchestra played selections during dinner. After an excellent repast and the loyal toast, the next toast was "The House of Eno," proposed by Major C. W. B. Heslop, chief chemist to the company and son of the senior director. Major Heslop, himself a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave particulars of the origin of "Fruit Salt," first made in Mr. Eno's pharmacy in Groat Market, Newcastle, about sixty years ago. The sea captains sailing from the Tyne invariably took "Fruit Salt" with them, and a certain proportion of the great export trade which the company enjoys undoubtedly had its beginnings in this way. Mr. A. G. James, a director, supported Major Heslop in a short and witty speech, and was followed by the chairman, who spoke of their indebtedness to what he called "The Old Guard." The toast list was brought to an end by Mr. A. Taylor (advertising manager), who proposed "The Ladies." Mr. Boyd, the works director, who was called upon at short notice to reply, made full use of his opportunity. After dinner the company adjourned to the loading and dispatching bay of the works, where a special dance floor had been laid down and appropriate decorations had transformed this usually prosaic spot.

### Dinner at Nottingham

BETWEEN sixty and seventy members of the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society attended the annual dinner held at the Mikado Café, Nottingham, recently. Mr. E. C. Carr (chairman) presided. The guests included Mr. Edmund White, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, Mr. C. A. Hill, and Mr. G. W. Briggs, chairman of the Nottinghamshire Branch.

Mr. F. C. Highfield, proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," welcomed Mr. White, expressing appreciation of the services he had rendered for many years. With regard to the new by-laws, he welcomed the advancement in their status through advancement of pharmaceutical education. Mr. E. White, who replied to the toast, said that the previous day a delegate meeting had been held to discuss the new regulations, and there were only two points of any importance that called for comment. The delegates expressed a strong desire for more time to be given to the boys and girls who were already in the business before these new regulations came into force. The Council proposed to consider this point sympathetically, and he believed they would make alterations which would meet everybody's views. So far as the scientific side was concerned, he thought when a pupil had passed Part 1 of the Minor examination, then was the time for a decision to be made whether he would qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist, a pharmacist, or specialise. So far as the granting of a degree in pharmacy was concerned, he understood that the London University authorities intended to make it possible for external students to take the degree. Coming to the question of apprentices, he was glad that at last they had been able to secure some uniformity in the training. With regard to the branch system, he said it had worked very well, and he thought their delegates should not only be assembled as recently in a purely consultative capacity, but should have actual power to determine the matters they discussed. The toast of "The Local Branch" was proposed by Mr. Charles Hill, who recalled that the Nottingham Society was formed fifty years ago, and for more than forty years its President was one whose name ranked high in the history of pharmacy—Mr. Richard FitzHugh, whose daughter they were glad to welcome that night. The chairman responded. "The Ladies and Visitors" was proposed by Mr. G. F. Godson, Mrs. Carr and Mr. G. W. Briggs replying. An excellent musical and humorous entertainment was provided by Miss Gosling and Messrs. C. H. Morley, A. Carr, W. Meakin, and W. J. Corby, the accompanist being Mr. F. Gray.

### Ophthalmic Opticians' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians was held at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C., recently, when there was a large attendance of members and friends, who were received by the chairman of the Institute (Mr. Owen Aves) and Mrs. Aves. Among those present were Dr. Critchley, Dr. Forrest, Sir W. H. Sugden, Sir B. Clarke, Messrs. J. Harcombe Cuff, chemist and druggist; P. J. Fielding, Ph.C.; F. S. Horsey, chemist and druggist; A. Upson, chemist and druggist; H. L. Truscott, W. H. Nichols, F. W. Dodd, H. Courlander, J. H. Sutcliffe, Dr. Max Coque, and a large number of ladies. In proposing the toast of "The Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians," Major Rigg, after a brief reference to the splendid work of the profession which is centuries old, spoke of the progress of the Institute during the past twelve months. There were, he said, four outstanding features—the educational campaign, the journal, the official report before the Government inquiry, and the hospital. Major Rigg considered the vast majority of medical and scientific men believed that opticians are performing a useful function in the community—a function undertaken before medical men undertook ophthalmic work. The evidence which had been prepared for the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance was a masterpiece. As regards the hospital, there had been 1,893 attendances, against 743 in the previous year, and there were 230 students. In his reply, Mr. Aves said the coming year would see the coming-of-age of the Institute, which was founded in 1905. He then referred to the immense sum accumulated under the National Health Insurance Acts, and suggested "Wealth" would be more appropriate than "Health." According to Government statistics, the unspent funds for England alone amounted to nearly a hundred million pounds. This hoard was clearly not being applied for the benefit of those who had contributed, and he could indicate at least one important



health service which was being starved, namely, optical benefits. These to-day were provided for only a limited number of those insured. Mr. Aves criticised strongly the attitude of the Ministry of Health in making a medical degree a *sine qua non* for the competence to test for eye defects and to prescribe optical treatment, particularly as the training of the average medical man in regard to sight-testing was practically *nil*. With qualifications in ophthalmic surgery there was only one practitioner to every 50,000 of the population. There were five times as many qualified opticians as ophthalmic surgeons, and but for the attitude of the Ministry and the unwarrantable hoarding of the surplus funds they could be rendering valuable service in helping to stem the increase of eye defects among the community. Mr. T. Leigh Bennett, chemist and druggist, Manchester, proposed "The Visitors," who included representatives of medicine, the Army, wholesale and retail opticians and the British Optical Association. An instance of the friendship between themselves and the Association was an invitation from that body for the Institute to hold its conference in Manchester this year. Their ideals were well within the range of possibilities, and progress towards the goal was being rapidly made. In conclusion, he referred to the men of twenty years ago who had made that day possible. The toast was acknowledged by Dr. Margaret Dobson and Mr. W. B. Barker (President of the British Optical Association). "The Chairman" was given by Mr. R. Roberts, and following a brief reply the floor was cleared for dancing.

## Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1925, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," March 4, 1925.)

- "EXHEMALIN"; for a syphilis remedy (3). By I. and M. Rahlejev, Kossovskia ul 43/11, Belgrade, Serbia. 454,906.
- "LANSAGAROL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. J. Patey, 76 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 454,912.
- "EDVA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. V. Abraham, 90 Frodingham Road, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire. 455,151. (Associated.)
- "VIZO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). "VEET" on oblong label device; for depilatory preparations (48). By Tokalon, Ltd., 212 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 455,253; 455,223. (Associated.)
- "SPASTIOINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Institut Sero-Therapique et Vaccinal Suisse Berne, Laupenstrasse 4a, Berne. 455,722.
- "STRENGTH AND RELIABILITY," with device of man's arm in circle; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By S. Seymour, 48 Leicester Square, London, W.1. 442,407.
- "VITAVIS"; for food substances (42). By The Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., 59 Eastcheap London, E.C.3. 454,141.
- "ARMUROL"; for all goods (47). By Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., West Silvertown, London, E.16. 455,418.
- Circular floral device; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Société Worth, 5 & 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris. 446,750.
- "BOURJOIS"; for perfumes, etc. (48). By A. Bourjois et Cie, 60 Rue d'Hauteville, Paris. 452,745. (Associated.)
- "ICEOLAC"; for toilet preparations (48). By E. W. Sloat & Co., Tenerife Street, Manchester. 454,791.
- "KISS-KO"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Société Anonyme Bellon & Cie, 9 Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Paris. 454,800.
- "OUR NELL"; for all goods (48). By J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., 15 Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, S.E.1. 454,813.
- "ARIDA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. P. Magce, Farrell Street, Kells, co. Meath. 455,393.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 11, 1925.)

- "OBLIT"; for chemicals (1). "GHOST SODA"; for soda (1). By O. McCardell & Co., Low Moss Lane, Barton Road, Stretford, Manchester. 452,822; 455,946.
- "PERMANLITH" and "PERMLITH"; for all goods (1). By Taylor Bros. & Cox, Ltd., 5 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. 453,198; 454,206. (Associated.)
- "LEGOS"; for chemicals (1). By John R. Lee & Co. (Successors), Ltd., 36 Paradise Street, Birmingham. 455,991.

- "THE CHECK KNIGHT, R. W. WADSLEY'S LINIMENT," with device of chessman; for liniment (2) and (3). By R. W. Wadsley, Swan Hotel, Victoria Street, Crewe. 454,204/205. (Associated.)
- "RE-NU-SU"; for a medicine (3). By J. McDowell, 201 Newtownards Road, Belfast. B448,979.
- "ANALGIT"; for all goods (3). By C. Leuffen & Cie, Kommandit-Gesellschaft, 1 Leienbergstrasse, Eitorf-on-the-Sieg, Prussia. 452,861.
- "LYFOLIA"; for skin preparations (3). By J. Aitcheson, 36 Queen's Crescent, Cathcart, Glasgow. 453,451.
- "TRYTOFORM"; for a medicinal chemical (3). By G. Haskell, 3 Ashford House, Puma Court, Spitalfields, London, E.1. 454,345.
- "SALUOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Silk Mill Lane, Derby. 454,835.
- "BI-DROX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Evans Soas Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 455,714.
- "GENOXIDE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By B. Laporte, Ltd., Kingsway, Luton. 455,731.
- "QUENCHIT"; for lemonade powder (42). By C. Francis & Co., Ltd., 63 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1. B453,590.
- "OVRA"; for infants' foods, etc. (42). By R. Winter, Ltd., Lawley Street, Birmingham. 454,079.
- "DORIN"; for toilet articles (48). By Maison Dorin, 60 Rue de Wattignies, Paris. B451,922.
- "VELVEE CLING"; for toilet articles (48). By Benton-Smith, Ltd., 8 Dalton Street, Birmingham. B452,727.
- Device of carton and pan of steaming water from which rises a balloon surmounted by lower part of running figure; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Saltrates, Ltd., 22 Euston Buildings, George Street, London, N.W.1. 454,965. (Associated.)
- "ZOZOL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. W. Suffell, 34 Edna Road, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20. 455,814.
- "INTRIGUE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Nash & McCullah, 16 Cornwall Terrace Mews, Baker Street, London, N.W.1. 453,906.

### TRADE-MARK REMOVED

The word "Pinex," Trade-mark No. 345,615, Class 3, registered in the name of the Pinex Co., Ltd., was, on March 3, 1925, removed from the Register of Trade-Marks.

(From "The Trade-Marks Journal," March 18, 1925.)

- "COLANITE"; for chemicals (1). By N. C. Bickerdike, 27 Creechchurch Lane, London, E.C.3. 452,778.
- "EGALON" and "MOLLIT"; for chemicals (1). By Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weilerter - Meer, Rheinuferstrasse, Uerdingen, Nordrhein, Germany. 455,376/377.
- "MAMMALINE"; for a cattle and sheep medicine (2). By T. A. Coe, 7 Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmunds. 455,598.
- "KEEPEG" on black label with device of eggs ("Keeppeg" disclaimed); for egg preservatives (2). By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. 455,613. (Associated.)
- "UTOSAN" on strip label device; for medicinal tablets for external use (3). By W. Bennison, 9 York Mansions, Earl's Court, London, S.W.5. 444,844.
- "THYENE"; for medicines (3). By R. A. Sweet, 10 Phoenix Place, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C.1. 454,093. (Associated.)
- "CAMPHEMYL"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). "CIBALGIN"; for all goods (3). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 141 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 454,395; 455,201. (Associated.)
- "HYDRACHROME"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. 454,753.
- Device of carton and pan of steaming water from which rises a balloon surmounted by lower part of running figure; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Saltrates, Ltd., 22 Euston Buildings, George Street, London, N.W.1. 454,964.
- "LIPATREN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Behringwerke Aktien Gesellschaft, Katzerbach 11, Marburg-on-the-Lahn, Germany. 455,852.
- "CURALGIA"; for a neuralgia medicine (3). By R. C. Johnson, 28 Old Market Place, Grimsby. 455,314.
- "PYORRHIDINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By M. J. J. De Jong, Enderley, 17 Union Place, Slave Island, Colombo, Ceylon. 456,045.
- "OLFIS"; for milk preparations (42). By The Galloway Creamery, Ltd., Stanraer, Wigtownshire. 454,556.
- "BARBREEN" on strip label; for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. W. Bird, 49 Somerset Road, Frome, Somerset. 455,048.
- Circular portrait of Miss Stephanie Stephens; for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Uxbridge Road, London, W.3. 454,144.



## Safeguarding Industries

(Continued from p. 500.)

### The Superphosphate Inquiry

A large part of the second sitting of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the application of the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association for a duty on imported superphosphate, which was held at the Board of Trade offices on April 6, was occupied in endeavouring to find out why the Board of Trade returns for exports of superphosphate and the figures for manufacture in this country differ to quite an appreciable extent in some cases from those produced by the Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. A. N. GRAY, the commercial manager and joint secretary of the Association, put forward various suggestions to account for the discrepancy, all the time sticking to his point that the Association's figures were correct, inasmuch as they were obtained from the manufacturers themselves. No very satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, but it would not appear that very much importance need be attached to the discrepancy, although Sir Henry Rew, who soon fastens upon anything of this sort, seemed a little keen about it. Later in the day the public sitting was suspended while the Committee considered the details of the costs put forward by four of the largest firms in the Association.

Mr. GRAY confirmed the evidence given by Mr. Menzies at the previous hearing, and said that exports of superphosphates from this country since the war were practically negligible, and he looked upon that part of the trade as beyond recall. The only hope apparently was a revival of trade in the Baltic, when the Russian position straightened itself out, and in South America, although he held out no immediate prospects even there.

### SELLING PRICES

The following figures were given of the current selling prices in the different districts of the United Kingdom and Ireland, the figures representing merchants' selling prices in four-ton lots, f.o.r., in January 1925.

	Per ton net.
	£ s. d.
London ... ..	2 18 9
Eastern Counties ... ..	2 19 6
Western Counties ... ..	3 2 6
Humber and Lincolnshire	
(average of two prices)	2 16 3
Mersey District ... ..	3 5 0
North of England ... ..	3 5 0
Scotland ... ..	3 2 6
Ireland (North) ... ..	3 0 0
Ireland (Free State) ... ..	3 5 0

Dealing with the raw materials, Mr. Gray explained how those required by the industry consist of phosphate rock and sulphuric acid derived mainly from pyrites, both of which are derived entirely from foreign sources. Phosphate rock is imported from the French North African Colonies, America and Oceania, a small quantity also being obtained from Belgium and France. In the fertiliser year 1913-14 (July-June) the total imports of phosphate was approximately 525,000 tons, of which about one-third came from North Africa, one-third from America, and the remaining third from Oceania, Belgium and France. Prices c.i.f. United Kingdom ports varied with the freight, but to a good port of destination, in cargo lots of 3,000 tons, the c.i.f. values might be quoted approximately as follows for the 1913-14 year:—

	Per ton, c.i.f.
	s. d.
North African phosphate, 58-63 per cent.	21 0
North American phosphate, 70 per cent.	28 0
Oceania phosphate, 80-85 per cent.	57 0
Belgian and French phosphate.	
40-45 per cent.	20 0

As a result of the disturbance of commercial conditions occasioned by the war, there had been some change in the proportion of the total supplies to the United Kingdom derived from each of the above sources. High

freight rates and other causes rendered it uneconomical to ship phosphate to this country from Oceania at the present time, and the United Kingdom was almost entirely dependent upon French North Africa and America to cover her need. The prices now current for phosphate rock are approximately:—

	Per ton, c.i.f.
	s. d.
January.—	
North African phosphate, 58-63 per cent.	19 6
North American phosphate, 70 per cent.	29 0
Belgian and French phosphate.	
45-50 per cent.	26 0

At the moment the supply of phosphate rock is in excess of demand, hence the low prices. The French Government, however, is seeking to bring about a restriction of output of the French North African mines, and as part of the arrangement to supply French buyers with their requirements at lower prices than those now obtaining, while substantially increasing prices to buyers other than French. The American shippers, who are supplying phosphate below the cost of production, would undoubtedly seize any opportunity to increase prices, and as these are the only two important shippers of phosphate to this country at the present time, there would appear to be every reason to fear that the United Kingdom will shortly have to face a heavy increase in the cost of this important raw material. On the other hand, French exporters of superphosphate to this country, already favoured by cheaper labour and lower taxation, will, if the arrangement be carried out, possess the further advantage of even cheaper phosphate rock, and thus be enabled to cut further into the superphosphate trade of the United Kingdom.

### MR. GRAY'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED

Another raw material mentioned was pyrites (for the production of sulphuric acid). A very large proportion of the pyrites consumed in the United Kingdom was supplied by Spain, the mines being financed mainly, however, with British capital. The balance of this country's supplies was imported from Norway. There were two classes of pyrites, "cupreous" and "non-cupreous." In the case of the cupreous pyrites the buyer, for the manufacture of acid, acquired only the sulphur content of the ore, and was required to deliver back to the seller the cinders remaining after the sulphur had been burned out. With non-cupreous ore, in the majority of instances, the cinders remained the property of the buyer. The present price per unit of sulphur in 48 per cent. pyrites was between 5½d. and 6d., c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, or, say, from 22s. to 24s. per ton, which compared with 4d. to 5d. per unit c.i.f. in 1913-14, or, say, 16s. to 20s. per ton. As to production capacity, a census taken by the Ministry of Munitions in 1917 showed that the total capacity of the United Kingdom for superphosphate manufacture was 1,150,000 tons per annum. A census taken to-day would show that there had been an increase in total capacity. Taking that figure as a basis, however, the percentage of production to total capacity in the year ending June 1914 was 72.61 per cent.; in the year ending June 1923, 47.85 per cent.; and in the year ending June 1924, 45.92 per cent. The plants were well distributed over Britain, but, good as this distribution was, the extraordinary length of coast-line which these islands possessed, and the large number of small ports located thereon, laid the industry open to serious Continental competition. Witness had obtained the rates of wages paid by constituent members of the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association in seven towns in the British Isles in 1913 and 1924, which showed that the average rate per hour for unskilled labour in 1913 was 4.9d., and in 1924 12.4d., so that the rate in 1924 was two and a-half times that paid in 1913.

The present reduced output was one of the most serious difficulties with which the industry had to contend, for with only about 45 to 47½ per cent. of the production capacity occupied the oncost per ton of product was excessive. To some extent the reduction in output was represented by reduced exports, but the main difficulty was twofold, viz.: (1) Owing to cheaper labour, lower taxation, and depreciated exchange, foreign manufac-



turers were able to undersell home makers in the United Kingdom, and as a result imports of superphosphate, which before the war were only about 45,000 to 50,000 tons per annum, had during the past year (1923-1924) risen to 145,690 tons. (2) The severe depression in British agriculture had resulted in a serious falling off in the home consumption, which, even after allowing for the increase in imports, was now about 140,000 tons less than in the last complete pre-war year.

#### INCREASED RAILWAY AND SHIPPING CHARGES

As to internal transport, the effect of the increase in the cost of transport by rail, compared with 1913, was very considerable, and bore very harshly upon the industry. His figures indicated that railway charges showed a very much larger percentage increase over pre-war than did either raw materials or finished product, and in an industry such as that of superphosphate, where the unit of sale was a ton, transport charges were a very serious item. The effect of the increased rail charges was to cause the buyer to feel that prices for superphosphate delivered to his station were too high, and there could be no doubt that this fact had had considerable influence in reducing consumption, because, compared with an advance of 16.5 per cent. in the price at makers' works, the cost to the farmer, delivered at his station, showed an increase of 21.33 per cent., comparing 1925 with 1913. But it was not only in restricting the demand from farmers that high carriage charges were adversely affecting superphosphate manufacturers. High railway charges made it more difficult for British manufacturers to compete with foreign producers. British manufacturers were also at a disadvantage with regard to overseas transport.

Mr. ALFRED ELLIS, cross-examining on behalf of the National Farmers' Union, referred to the statement that one of the causes of the depression in the superphosphate manufacturing industry was the prevailing depression in agriculture, and that that this depressed agricultural industry would suffer in respect of any increase in the price of superphosphate, even though the duty were moderate. Witness said that would be a natural corollary. Mr. Ellis also pointed out that agriculture could not apply for protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Regulations.

Referring to the increase in the price of superphosphate, which it was said would not be beyond the maximum of 10s., Mr. Ellis said he understood that was based upon the prices of raw materials remaining at the present level, and upon wages remaining at the same rate as at present. He asked whether, if a duty were put on imported superphosphate, there would be a tendency for the prices of raw materials to increase.

Mr. GRAY said his opinion was that the effect of this duty upon the price of raw materials would be very small, because the supply to-day was vastly in excess of the demand.

Mr. ELLIS said that if there were an increase of 10s. per ton on the price of superphosphate it would throw a burden upon agriculture amounting to about one-third of a million pounds per annum.

Mr. GRAY agreed, assuming that that maximum increase were imposed. Asked if the increase in the price of superphosphate would have a detrimental effect on employment in agriculture, witness said he did not think it would have the smallest effect. The manufacturers wanted the biggest possible output, and they would see that the increase in price would be as small as possible. He also did not think there would be a sympathetic rise in the price of other fertilisers as the result of the increase in price of superphosphate.

Re-examined, witness said that the amount of superphosphate used per acre for the better crops was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. Assuming the maximum increase in price was 10s. per ton, this would mean 6d. per cwt., the additional cost per acre, therefore, being 1s. 9d., and he did not think it could reasonably be suggested that a maximum extra cost of 1s. 9d. per acre would have any effect upon employment in the agricultural industry.

The Committee adjourned until April 27.

## Notes on Books

### "GLIMPSES OF OLD AND NEW DUNDEE"

is the title of a book, containing a wealth of romance, just published by Malcolm C. MacLeod, Dundee. The volume is a tribute to the meticulous research of the author, Dr. A. H. Millar, who is librarian to that ancient Scottish city. From it we learn for the first time that Thomas Hood, father of the famous humorist, was a bookseller in Dundee before he went to London, and when Thomas Hood, his son, is claimed as the foremost English humorist it should not be forgotten that his ancestors for centuries were farmers at Errol, in the Carse of Gowrie. The well-known author's first literary effort appeared in the "Dundee Advertiser" when he was in his fifteenth year. Furthermore, we learn that Thomas Mudie, another Dundee bookseller, was the father of the founder of Mudie's Library in London. The chapter on chemists and druggists will, however, prove the most interesting to C. & D. readers. Dr. Millar tells us that in the "Dundee Register" for 1783 are recorded the names of nine physicians and surgeons, but only one druggist. The most notable physician of that day was Sir Alexander Douglas. He established a practice in Dundee in 1770, and (like most other doctors of his time) he had his own shop. This was situated at The Pillars, where there is a pharmacy to this day. In the "Dundee Directory" for 1809 the names of four druggists appear—Charles Landale, John Jolly, Mrs. Syme, and Thomas Nicol, apothecary to the Infirmary. Of all these businesses only one, that of John Jolly, still survives: it is now carried on in the Murraygate by Johnston & Adams. Other still existent pharmacies of more recent times that are mentioned by Dr. Millar are those founded by Alexander Hamilton (1842), Charles Young (1860), William Doig (1861), A. B. Anderson (1862), Charles Kerr (1864), David H. Ferrier (1866), James McMillan (1872), James N. Davidson (1876), Michael Cummings (1880), James Anderson (1882), and R. M. Lindsay (1894).

### A FEW PARTICULARS

about some of these may be of interest. Hamilton's business was eventually acquired by the late James Hardie, with whom Mr. Peter MacEwan (afterwards Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) was assistant for some years. The business is still carried on under the style of James Hardie & Sons by Mr. H. J. Hunt. The present proprietor of Charles Young's business is a nephew of the founder, also Charles Young, and the late Baillie Doig's pharmacies are now carried on by his two sons. A. B. Anderson died in 1905 and Charles Kerr in 1911. Mr. Kerr was a very well-known man in pharmacy, and his successor is Mr. Charles Duncan. David Ferrier, like William Doig, took a keen interest in local municipal matters, and eventually he also was made a bailie. His son carries on the business. James McMillan's business is now under the proprietorship of Mr. J. W. Robertson. The pharmacy in Reform Street, founded by Michael Cummings (who came from Alloa), still prospers under the name of Cummings Brothers—the owners being Messrs. Charles and William Cummings, sons of the founder. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that as long ago as 1857 Michael Cummings wrote a prize story called "Birkendale" for "Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper" (afterwards "Cassell's Magazine"). J. N. Davidson took his old apprentice, John Gray, into partnership, and the business (of which Mr. Gray has been proprietor for many years) is still carried on as Davidson & Gray. James Anderson's business is a prosperous concern in Commercial Street. Readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will probably have noted that Mr. R. M. Lindsay died only a few weeks ago as a result of a motor accident. He and Mr. Charles Young were noted as art connoisseurs and collectors. Mr. Lindsay visited most of the celebrated art galleries of Europe and wrote about the great masters there represented. He presented several important pictures to the Dundee Art Gallery, while Mr. Young has a private collection of pictures of considerable rarity and value.

THE first official "News Sheet" in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, 1925, has just been issued.



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, April 8.

THE approaching Easter holidays compels the closing of this report a day earlier than usual. In the interim changes have been few, most of the items marking time. In drugs, the tone in cascara sagrada is firmer, as the bulk of the cheaper parcels have been disposed of. Menthol is steady, with rather firmer prices asked forward. Agar agar has been sold at slightly better prices afloat. Albumen is easier. Japanese refined camphor is in rather more inquiry. Cloves are dull and easier. Cochineal is firm, and shellac is easier. In pharmaceutical chemicals, the tone continues somewhat nervous, and the few movements are in buyers' favour. Bromides are, however, dearer; calcium lactate is rather firmer; benzoic acid and methyl sulphonal are irregular. Hexamine and phenazone are easier. Salicylic acid is being severely cut. Among industrial chemicals there is still a distinct lack of good business. Ammon. chloride is cheaper; naphthalene, creosote oil, and carbolic acid crystals have also weakened. Lead products are lower. Fixed oils are mostly unchanged; palm has again declined, but closed steadier; ground nut is firm at advanced rates.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bromides Cascara sagrada Ground nut oil Turpentine	Agar agar (c.i.f.) Benzols Orange oil Potash carbonate Toluol   Steadier  Acid oils Cotton oils Soda acetate	Albumen Ammon chloride Antimony Ch.) Carbolic acid crystals Clove oil Creosote oil Guaiacal carbonate Hexamine Hydroquinone Naphthalene Phenazone Potash permang. Resorcin Salicylic acid Shellac (T.N.) Sulphonal	Citronella oil (Cey, c.i.f.) Cloves (Zan. forward) Ginger (African) Lead products Lemongrass oil (c.i.f.) Palm oil Potash prussiate Sal ammoniac Wood oil (Hankow)

### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Tuesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex- change	April 1	April 7
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.98½-11.99	11.98-11.98½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.06-20.08	20.09-20.12
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	93.90-93.95	94.80-94.90
Calcutta	Perrup.	24d.	17½d.-17½d.	17½d.-17½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	915-930	915-930
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	295-298	286-289
Hong Kong	T.t. \$	—	27½d.-27½d.	27d.-27½d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	115½-116	116.70-116.80
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	20½d.-20½d.	20½d.-20½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.-2½d.	2½d.-2½d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.49-33.51	33.66-33.68
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.77½-4.78½	4.78½-4.79
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.77½-4.77½	4.78½-4.78½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	30.27-30.30	29.85-29.90
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	91.75-91.80	92.80-92.90
Singapore	Per dol.	—	27½d.-28½d.	27½d.-28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	24.76-24.78	24.76-24.78
Venna	Sh. to £	24.02	33.90-34.00	33.90-34.05
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	24.75-24.90	24.80-24.95

### Cablegram

BERGEN, April 8.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season amounts to 30,200,000, against 28,400,000 for the corresponding week of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 55,711 hectolitres, against 58,410 hectolitres last year. The market for finest medicinal oil is nominal at about 110s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for 1925 crop.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is firmer, with sales of No. 1 Kobé afloat at 4s. 6d. c.i.f., and on the spot 5s. is quoted.

ALBUMEN is easier, prime Chinese offering on the spot at 4s. 4d. per lb.; to arrive, March-April shipment, is 4s. 1d., and April-June shipment 3s. 10½d. c.i.f.

ALOES.—Cape is firm at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for good bright hard. Curaçao is offered at 62s. 6d. for dark liver, and up to 90s. for fine pale liver.

ANTIMONY.—The tendency of Chinese refined has been again rather easier on the spot, owing to a dull demand, offers being made at about £61 to £62. Terms for shipment range from £51 to £52. Quotations for crude range from about £38 to £40.

BELLADONNA ROOT is tending firmer, with 0.48 per cent. offering at 57s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Belladonna leaves are steady, with 0.4 offering at about 11½d. to 1s. per lb.

BISMUTH.—There has been quite a good demand lately, and current supplies have been well absorbed. The stability of the market would seem fairly well assured on the basis of 7s. 6d. per lb. for lots of over 5 cwt.

CADMIUM.—Importers are apparently well able to dispose of the liberal quantities coming in, prices ranging from about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is in rather better inquiry, Japanese 2½-lb. slabs offering at 2s. 10d. per lb., and March-April shipment 2s. 8½d. c.i.f. Crude on spot is 2s. 6d., and March-April shipment is 2s. 4d. c.i.f.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is steady, prompt shipment offering at 32s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—As some of the cheaper parcels have now been cleared, the market is firmer, with no great demand; sellers now ask 65s. per cwt. for 1924 peel. Business has been done in new crop at 60s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CLOVES continue dull and slightly easier forward, fair Zanzibar offering on the spot at from 11½d. to 1s. per lb.; March-May shipment is 9½d. c.i.f. The landings during the week ending April 4 were 570, and the deliveries 140, leaving a stock of 11,206, against 41,084 in 1924 and 1,789 in 1923. So far this year the landings have been 2,450, against 30,976, and the deliveries 6,248, against 9,269 in 1924.

COCHINEAL is firm, with higher values expected, in view of the small imports and limited stocks. Silver grain offer at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d., and black is very scarce at 2s. 6d. per lb.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English in not less than one-ton lots is offered at 1s. 3d. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 4 that the codfishery at Lofoten and surrounding districts again continued favourable last week. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries, compared with that of previous years, is as follows:—

To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crudo oils
March 28, 1925 ..	26,700,000	49,739 hectol.	5,119 hectol.
" 29, 1924 ..	22,200,000	48,421 "	6,457 "
" 31, 1923 ..	26,400,000	53,771 "	7,088 "
" 25, 1922 ..	18,700,000	35,729 "	4,817 "
" 25, 1921 ..	20,900,000	36,106 "	4,637 "

The market is quiet. The reports from the fishing districts were not so favourable as before, stormy weather having partially hindered the catch. Consequently a firmer tendency now rules on the market. The quotation is nominally 112s. to 114s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest new non-freezing medicinal Lofoten oil.



ERGOT is steady, with fair sound Spanish offering at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb. on the spot. Twenty-six cases have arrived from Portugal.

GINGER.—West African is slightly easier on the spot, offering at 65s. per cwt., and peeled is 80s.; for March-May shipment 60s. c.i.f. is quoted. Japan is slow, with 100s. quoted paid for small spot lots; March-April shipment is 82s. 6d., c.i.f. London or Hamburg. Fair washed rough Cochin is 105s. on the spot. Good quality Jamaica is likely to be obtainable at more reasonable figures.

GALLS are steady, Chinese offering at 57s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary and 62s. for plum shape on the spot, while to arrive 53s. 6d. and 57s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted respectively.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed water white is 25s. 7½d. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms, for April-May delivery.

HONEY has shown rather more inquiry. Jamaica is 40s. to 42s. 6d. for dark, 45s. to 55s. for brown to pale amber, and up to 57s. 6d. for fine. Pale set Cuban is 55s. to 57s. 6d.; San Domingo, 49s.; white set Hawaiian, 60s.; and Californian, 67s. 6d. to 70s.

JALAP of high test is scarce; 11.5 per cent. Vera Cruz is offered at 1s. 6d.; 14 per cent. at 1s. 8½d.; 15 per cent. at 1s. 10½d.; and 6 to 7 per cent. at 1s. 2d. per lb.

LOBELIA is still firm and scarce on spot at about 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM is quite steady with a moderate demand, quotations for small ingots being 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb., while powder is from 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

MENTHOL is quiet at from 44s. 6d. to 45s. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot. For afloat, 42s. c.i.f. has been bid and refused, sellers asking 43s. c.i.f. for March-April shipment.

MERCURY.—On the approach of the holidays the home trade demand has been quite lifeless. The position, however, remains chiefly under the influence of the continued scarcity of spot supplies. Small lots on the spot could hardly be secured at under £14 to £14 5s. So far as can be heard, offers from Italy are still absent, which would indicate that the available stocks there are small. Spain is understood to be well sold up for the present. At any rate, only a few small sales have been reported just lately from that country.

OPIMUM.—The following report has been received from Constantinople :—

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—“During the period March 3 to date, arrivals were as follows:—Druggists, 1,225; ‘softs’, 331; and Malatia, 266 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists, 233; ‘softs’, 57; and Malatia, 24 cases. During the past fortnight 30 cases druggists’ were sold at £137. The beneficial rains have continued during the past few days and holders are anxious to sell at present prices, but there is practically no demand. Reports from Macedonia concerning the new crop are undeniably good, while those from Anatolia are not quite so satisfactory, and although their complaints may be slightly exaggerated, there is no doubt some truth in the reports received. On the other hand, the exchange rate of the pound sterling, having declined by about 6 per cent., prices in shillings remain unchanged.”

PEPPER is quiet, with fair black Singapore offering at 5½d. per lb. on the spot. For March-May shipment, London standard is quoted at 5¼d. per lb., c.i.f. d.w. Alleppy is 6¼d.; Tellicherry, 6¾d.; and Lampong, 5¼d. spot. White Muntok has been sold at 9¾d. per lb. spot, and closed easy thereat. To arrive, the sales include January-March shipment at 9¼d. c.i.f., and March-May, 9½d. to 9¾d. to 9d. c.i.f.; May-July at 9½d. to 9¼d., c.i.f. London.

PIMENTO is quiet, with spot offering at 4¾d. per lb., and to arrive, March-April shipment, is 34s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT.—American is offered at 65s. per cwt. on the spot.

SEEDS.—There is nothing fresh to report in the seed market, which remains exceedingly quiet, with prices as follows:—ANISE.—Spanish is 65s. per cwt. and Russian 60s. Levant is 50s. CANARY SEED.—Mazagan has sellers at 28s. per cwt., but there is no demand. Good bold Spanish is 34s. 6d. CORIANDER SEED.—Sellers at 15s. 6d. on the spot for Morocco, and to arrive 12s. 9d. c.i.f.

is quoted. CUMIN SEED is offered at 55s. for Morocco; Malta is 55s. spot. DILL SEED is 21s. per cwt. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is 16s., Spanish 15s. HEMP SEED.—Manchurian is 17s. 6d. per cwt. LINSEED.—Morocco is 25s. 6d. per cwt. MUSTARD SEED.—English is offered at 34s. to 35s. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA is quiet, with spot sellers at 2s. 5d. per lb. SHELLAC is easier, usual standard orange, TN quality, offering at 250s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 300s.; superfine, 360s.; pure button, 310s.; AC cakey, 260s.; and GAL, 260s. For delivery, August has been sold at 240s. to 235s. For shipment, TN orange in bags for March-April shipment has been sold at 245s. c.i.f.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—Dutch maize starch powder (corn-flour) is 19s. 9d. per cwt., and American is 19s. 9d. per cwt. net on the spot. American maize starch crystals is 22s. 6d. net, and Dutch crystals is 22s. 6d. per cwt. Best English rice starch crystals is 36s. to 37s., and German or Dutch 30s. per cwt. Dutch farina is steady at 20s. 9d. for superior, and prompt shipment is 20s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b.; superior Dutch (maize) dextrin is 26s. 9d., and No. 2, 24s. 9d.; American canary dextrin is 23s. 7½d., and white 23s. 4½d. per cwt., ex store, London.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Belgian is in limited supply at 85s. per cwt. Indian is offered at from 47s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt., as to test.

### Essential Oils

THERE are only a few price changes to report, among these being easier quotations for Ceylon citronella and lemongrass oils (c.i.f.) and English clove oil. Hand-pressed lime oil has been in demand, and French spike has been selling. Lemon oil is irregular.

ANISE (STAR).—“Red Ship” is quiet and unchanged on the spot at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

BAY.—West Indian is offered on the spot at from 8s. 6d. per lb. upwards, as to percentage.

BERGAMOT.—Forward prices still remain high, from 15s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted, according to brand. Spot is offered over a fair range, with sellers at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Importers complain that spot offers of inferior qualities are interfering with the sale of genuine oil.

CASSIA.—Spot is steady, with sellers of 80 to 85 c.a. at from 8s. 7½d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. Sales have been made at 7s. 6d. c.i.f., and further business would probably be done at this figure. Up to 8s. is quoted.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf in drums is quoted at 5s. 7d. per lb. on the spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is quiet and unchanged at 2s. 5d. per lb., and easier forward at 2s. 3½d. c.i.f. Java oil is unchanged at 4s. 5d. spot, and 4s. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distilled is slightly easier, with sellers at 6s. 9d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon on the spot is steady, with sellers at from 21s. to 22s. per lb. Algerian is unchanged at from 27s. to 27s. 6d.

LEMON.—Higher prices are quoted forward for some brands this week at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is irregular at from 3s. 8d. to 4s., as to brand.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is cheaper to arrive at 3s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is quiet and unchanged at 4s. 6d.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is firm on the spot at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. Hand-pressed is unchanged at from 17s. to 17s. 6d.

MANDARIN on the spot is quoted at 25s. per lb.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is unchanged at 15s. 6d. per lb., or a shade less on the spot. For forward shipment 14s. c.i.f. is quoted.

NUTMEG.—Spot holders offer at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is firmer on the spot at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is quiet and scarce on the spot at 62s. 6d. per lb. A single case of H.G.H. on the spot is offered at 75s.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is obtainable at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Genuine American is unchanged on the spot at 6s. per lb.



**SPIKE.**—Genuine French has been in demand, with sellers at 9s. 6d. per lb. Spanish is unchanged on the spot, holders quoting from 6s. to 6s. 6d.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries named during the period April 2 to April 7 inclusive:—Aniso, star (Ch.), 10 cs.; birch tar (Germ.), 20 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 4 cs.; bergamot (It.), 6 cs.; cassia (Fr.), 2 cs.; citronella (Cey.), 23 dm., (Jv.), 7 dm.; clove (Germ.), 2 dm.; coriander (Hungary), 2 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 3 cs., (Réunion), 13 dm., (Sp.), 2 cs.; lemon (It.), 4 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  cs., 38 cs.; lemon-grass (Brit. Ind.), 4 dm.; mint (Jp.), 215 cs.; orange (B.W.I.), 10 cs.; peppermint (U.S.), 5 cs.; pimento (B.W.I.), 10 cs.; sage (Sp.), 1 dm.; undescribed, (U.S.) 6 cs., (Fr.) 7 cs., (Sp.) 4 dm., (Madagascar) 5 dm.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A few further slight movements in buyers' favour indicate the rather nervous tone on the spot market. This position is mostly due to continued price reductions in Continental and American offerings, while the lack of good business is also affecting the market.

**ACETANILDE.**—B.P. continues to be offered on spot at about 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., but demand is poor.

**AMIDOPYRIN** shows no change on the week at about 14s. to 14s. 3d. per lb. spot.

**ASPIRIN.**—Prices are being cut for large business, and some holders might consider 2s. 8½d. per lb. Small lots are selling at about 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

**BARBITONE.**—There is little interest, dealers quoting about 11s. 9d. per lb., but would probably accept a shade less.

**BENZALDEHYDE** (.03) is quoted on spot at about 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb., with the market still dull.

**BENZOIC ACID** (B.P.) is irregular on quotation, but it seems that acid almost free from chlorine would be close up to 2s. 6d. per lb.

**BENZONAPHTHOL** is steady, but in very little request, at about 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

**BETNAPHTHOL.**—Resublimed on spot is about 3s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

**BROMIDES.**—Further sharp advances in quotations are recorded, and the market is firm. Dealers find business difficult at current prices: ammonium, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb., according to quantity.

**CALCIUM LACTATE** is rather better this week, and most holders are quoting 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE** has been in moderate demand, with prices steady at about 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. for ordinary quantities of duty-paid crystals.

**CITRIC ACID.**—The market has been rather subdued this week, but prices are maintained at about 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for quantities of B.P. crystals.

**CREOSOTE.**—B.P. remains slow of sale with quantities in demijohns at about 2s. 2d. per lb.; smaller lots up to 2s. 6d. per lb.

**CREOSOTE CARBONATE** continues to be offered at about 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb., but there is little interest shown by buyers.

**GUALACOL CARBONATE** is rather easier this week, and business has been done on spot down to 7s. 8d. per lb.

**HEXAMINE.**—Competition for business continues keen, and is usually based on a slightly lower figure than the quoted rates of 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

**HYDROQUINONE.**—Large quantities might be booked at a cheaper price than dealers' quotations of 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.

**LACTIC ACID** (B.P.).—A small business passing at about 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, spot.

**METHYL SALICYLATE.**—At the low prices now being quoted the market seems fairly steady, with business being done. Quotations run from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. in carboys, and up to 2s. 3d. for 1-lb. bottles.

**METHYL SULPHONAL** is irregular on quotation, with some holders asking up to 21s. 6d. for small lots on spot. Other offers are in the region of 20s. per lb. and less.

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE** (100 per cent. powder) is steadier, with dealers accepting 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for quantities in kegs; for smaller lots the price would be about 2s. 4d. per lb.

**PARALDEHYDE** is steady, with fair business about; in demijohns, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; in cases, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; in bottles, 1s. 6½d. per lb.

**PHENACETIN.**—While the quotation keeps up in the region of 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per lb., it is reported that any business of importance would be booked at a much lower figure. Prices for shipment continue to affect this market.

**PHENAZONE** is easier this week after a period of unsteadiness: dealers are quoting in the region of 6s. 6d. per lb.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN** shows no change, with dealers doing a little business at about their quoted rates of 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., according to quantity.

**PILOCARPINE** is cheaper, hydrochloride offering at 12s. 6d., and nitrate at 12s. per oz.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE** (B.P.).—Business is sustained here, and dealers are obtaining something near their quoted rates of 7½d. to 7½d. per lb., in drums, according to quantity.

**RESORCIN** is now steady at the lower figure of about 4s. 9d. per lb., but the market is not attracting much business.

**SALICYLIC ACID** (B.P.).—Competition is acute here, and business could be placed at a shade under the quoted rate of 1s. 4d. per lb. for large lots; ordinary business is based on about 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

**SALOL** might be booked on spot down to 3s. 6d. for large orders: ordinary-sized lots from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.; market quiet.

**SODIUM BENZOATE** (B.P.).—About 2s. 3d. per lb. is being quoted for small lots, but there is no record of business at anything like this figure. Selling prices close up to 2s. per lb.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE** (B.P.) is steady, and dealers are finding business at near their quoted rates of 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for crystals and powder.

**SULPHONAL** has steadied at the lower rate of about 13s. 6d. per lb., but the market is still neglected.

**TANNIC ACID.**—B.P. leviss continues to be quoted at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.; market dull.

**TARTARIC ACID.**—Dealers' prices continue to command this market, with their quotations for large quantities a shade under 1s. per lb., less the usual discount.

**TERPIN HYDRATE** is unchanged at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

**THYMOL** has been in occasional call at about 16s. 6d. per lb.

**VANILLIN** (100 per cent.).—Offers for material to arrive are at about 24s. 3d., while spot is close up to 25s. per lb.

Among the imports of chemicals which have paid Key Industries Duty are the following: Butyl alcohol, £1,125; caffeine, £146; nickel hydroxide, £673; paraformaldehyde, £525; undescribed chemicals, etc., £2,877.

### Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, April 8.

ONE or two further changes in buyers' favour are recorded this week. The general tone, however, is fairly steady, but there is a distinct lack of good business. Offers from the Continent, especially France, are favourable at the moment, owing to exchange conditions.

**ACETIC ACID** continues steady on spot, but demand is poor. 30 per cent. technical, £40 to £40 10s. per ton, in barrels; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, £67 10s. per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

**ACETONE** is steady, with some business about. Dealers' prices quote £74 10s. to £75 per ton, in drums for B.C.S.

**ALUM** is offered on spot at about £9 5s. per ton, for lump, in casks, with a small business passing.

**AMMONIA ALKALI** for home consumption continues to be quoted at £6 15s. per ton for 58 per cent. light, in free bags, f.o.r. by British makers.

**AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS)** is selling on spot in small lots at about 1s. 4½d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders.

**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE** is cheaper again this week, with spot quoted at £28 per ton for grey galvanising.

**ARSENIC.**—The position is unchanged, with nothing but a few small inquiries on the market. Cornish white powder is quoted at about £25 per ton, f.o.r. mines.

**BARIUM CHLORIDE** (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) have been moving slowly, with the spot price about £10 2s. 6d. to £10 5s. per ton; shipment prices slightly cheaper than this.

**BARYTES** is quoted by dealers from £3 10s. to £5 10s. per ton, according to quality, to arrive.

**BLEACHING POWDER** (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) is steady but quiet, with dealers quoting about £9 10s. per ton.

**COPPER SULPHATE** is unchanged, shipments being reported on a good scale, and the tone is steady. The larger makers quote £25 to £25 5s. f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent., although purchases can apparently be made for home use at a little under the lower figure, from Lancashire makers.

**CREAM OF TARTAR** continues to find some business, with 99 to 100 per cent. steady at about 79s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for large lots.

**EPSOM SALT** has been in fair demand, with commercial quality in bags quoted at about £4 12s. 6d. per ton, spot; cheaper to come forward from the Continent.



FORMALDEHYDE (40 per cent. by volume) is a little steadier, and there has been some good inquiries on the market for forward delivery: quoted at about £42 per ton.

CLAUBER'S SALT is slow of sale, with commercial quality in single bags quoted on spot at £3 10s. per ton, and a little cheaper forward.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Dealers' prices continue unchanged on a dull market. Lead acetate, brown, £43 10s.; white, £44 10s. per ton spot; litharge, imported, about £44 5s.; red lead, about £44; white lead, dry, about £44; ground in oil, £45 per ton, c.i.f., London. There was another reduction made in the earlier part of this week in lead oxides, as well as white lead, by makers, amounting to £1 a ton all round, owing to the continuous break in the price of the metal below £33 a ton, this indicating a fall of over £11 a ton from the highest figure seen in December last.

OXALIC ACID continues very steady at about 3½d. to 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—The spot position is steady, with the usual sales passing at about £30 per ton, for 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is rather firmer this week, with business good. Business is good here: 90 to 92 per cent., fully £24 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 10s. to £26 per ton, spot, in casks.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is steady, with spot at or close up to 3d. per lb., with shipment prices at about the same figures.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality in large quantities is quoted down to 6½d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN.—Yellow is rather cheaper this week on a slower market at about 7½d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC.—For some grades importers' prices are again cheaper. The market is now steady, but business is limited; dog-tooth crystals, £41; medium, about £38; fine white crystals, £24 per ton, spot.

SODIUM ACETATE has been in better request, and prices are steadier at £21 10s. per ton, ex store.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—The spot market is steady, but not at all active. Dealers quote pea crystals (photographic quality) at about £13 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 per ton, in casks; British makers' price for four-ton lots of pea crystals is £14 per ton.

SODIUM NITRATE continues steady, but in no great demand: 96 per cent., £13 5s.; refined, £13 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London; Liverpool prices about 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE remains quiet, with London prices about £23 15s. per ton for 100 per cent. basis, at docks; Manchester, prices are cheaper.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is very flat, with dealers offering 60 to 62 per cent. solid at about £13 7s. 6d., and broken at £14 per ton, in drums.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Some changes of importance are recorded this week. Creosote oil is easier, and carbolic acid crystals have weakened on quiet markets. Naphthalene has declined on a slow market. Pitch remains neglected. ANILINE OIL shows no change, with British makers' selling price about 7½d. per lb., naked, at works; dealers are offering Continental material at competitive prices. BETANAPHTHOL is steady on a quiet market, with the quotation at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. TOLUOL is rather firmer, with the demand good: pure, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.; 90's, fully 1s. 6d. per gallon. XYLOL.—Pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; market dull. CREOSOTE OIL is cheaper, and the market much quieter; quoted in bulk quantities at 6½d. to 6¾d., ex works, and 7½d. to 7¾d. per gallon, f.o.b. CARBOLIC ACID (crystals) have slackened off in demand, and prices are easier; quoted in bulk packing, f.o.b., at about 5d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C. crystals. CRESYLIC ACID remains quiet, with the price of 97 to 99 per cent. about 1s. 9d to 1s. 10d. per gallon; NAPHTHALENE is easier, with dealers offering flakes in the region of £15 or a shade less per ton. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL to arrive in small lots is offered by dealers at about £50 per ton, in drums. HEXAMETHYLENE shows no change on a dull market; quoted at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per gallon. PYRIDINE is steady at about 19s. per gallon, and some business continues. PITCH continues flat, with the market quotation nominal at about 41s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

#### Fixed Oils, etc.

A QUIET market is reported in most items, the exceptions being American turpentine and groundnut oil. Palm oil has lost more ground but closes steadier. Linseed oil is steady but dull. ACID OILS are steadier at better prices; market quiet. Coconut and palm kernel, 40s. 9d.; groundnut, 37s. 6d.; soya, 34s. 6d., all spot. CASTOR is nominal and market neglected: English pharmaceutical, 69s.; first

pressings, 64s.; second pressings, 63s., all spot, in barrels in not less than 1-ton lots. COCONUT.—Market still quiet; deodorised, spot, 50s.; Ceylon, 46s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 53s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Market quiet but steadier at slightly better prices. Deodorised, 50s.; common edible, 48s.; soapmaking, 46s.; crude, 41s., all spot. GROUNDNUT.—A firm market at advanced prices: deodorised, spot, 56s.; crude Oriental, 52s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—Quiet at unchanged prices; deodorised, 47s.; crude, 42s., all spot. PALM.—Values show a further big fall for all grades, but the market closes steadier; Lagos, 39s.; softs, 38s. 6d.; mediums, 40s.; hards, 40s. 6d.; bleached, 41s., all spot. RAPE.—Market still flat; refined, 54s.; crude, 51s., all spot. SOYA.—Business is lacking and market unsteady; deodorised, 49s.; crude, 42s., all spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—The market has been quiet all the week, but prices close about level; on spot, 45s. 6d.; April, 44s. 6d.; May-August, 44s. 7½d.; September-December, 43s. 7½d. Hull, on spot, 44s. 3d.; April, 44s. 6d.; May-August, 44s. 3d.; September-December, 43s. 6d. TURPENTINE (American).—Rather better business this week, and prices have advanced. On spot, 64s. 6d.; April, 64s. 9d.; July-December, 62s. 9d. to 63s. 3d. Total London stocks, 20,560 barrels. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels on spot, is dull at the easier price of 61s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, AND BURNING OILS.—Benzol is firmer this week, otherwise there is no change to record. Business has been quiet. BENZOL.—The market, as anticipated, is firmer: Crude 65's, about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. Standard motor, delivered London area 1s. 10d. per gallon; pure, ex works, in tank wagons, about 1s. 11d. per gallon. FUEL OIL.—Dull, with quoted values unchanged: 950 gravity, £4 2s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE continue steady: wax, 3½d. to 5½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale, 27s. per cwt., c.i.f., and upwards, United Kingdom port. PARAFFIN OILS.—Markets unchanged. American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank; 7½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 10¾d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Still quiet, with values none too steady: White to snow white, £56 to £60; amber and yellow, £24 to £26 10s.; red vet, £21; dark stiff green, £18 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf London. WHITE OILS.—This item continues unsteady as quoted. Special No. 1, £33; No. 1, £30; No. 3 half-white, £26; No. 4 half-white, £18 per ton, barrels and drums free, ex wharf London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS keep steady, with business fair for 90 to 160 at about 1s. 4d. per gallon; heavy, 90 to 190, is dull at 1s. 1d. per gallon. LUBRICATING OILS.—No change on spot to record; market still rather quiet. Pales, £12 to £24; reds, £14 to £26; dark cylinders, £15 10s. to £36 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf London. SOLUBLE OIL, £20 to £29 per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is steady and in fair demand at £18 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf London.

#### Opium Control

ACCORDING to the Opium Traffic Regulations, 1924, made by H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, the master of any British ship sailing from the Persian Gulf with opium on board is required, before obtaining clearance—(a) To make an affidavit stating the real destination of the opium; (b) in the case of exports to countries that have adopted the importation certificate system recommended by the League of Nations or entered into a similar agreement with H.M. Government, to produce a certificate of the Government of the country of destination authorising the import of the opium; and (c) to enter into a bond for the delivery of the opium at that destination. These regulations came into force on January 1.

#### Linseed Production

THE International Agricultural Institute draws attention to the increase in the world's production of linseed, which is particularly marked in the past three years. During the period 1909-1913 the total production averaged 2,753,000 tons, the figures for the last five years being as follows:—

	Tons (000 omitted)				
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Europe (14 countries) ..	168	141	151	165	187
Russia (excluding Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia) ..	234	247	280	331	421
Canada .. .. .	203	104	127	181	246
United States .. ..	274	204	264	433	766
British India .. ..	426	274	443	542	469
Argentina .. .. .	1,524	916	1,209	1,488	1,320
Total .. .. .	2,828	1,886	2,473	3,140	3,410



## Spanish Mercury Exports

DURING the first six months of 1924 Spain exported 573,500 kilos of mercury, compared with 896,100 and 51,100 kilos in the same periods of 1923 and 1922 respectively.

## Brazilian Carnauba Wax

DURING the period January to September, 1924, Brazil exported 3,909 tons of carnauba wax, valued at £313,000, compared with 3,124 tons, value £230,000, during the first nine months of 1923.

## French Olive Oil Production

OFFICIAL statistics relating to the cultivation of olives and production of olive oil in France in 1924 show that from a total of 16,960,000 olive trees, covering 118,470 hectares, 47,000 tons of olives were collected, of which 2,500 tons were preserved. From the remaining 44,500 tons of olives, 8,100 tons of olive oil were extracted. The price of olives averaged 120 to 130 francs, and of olive oil, 730 to 780 francs, per 100 kilos. Although the department of the Var possesses the largest number of olive trees—4,200,000—it does not yield the highest amount of oil, its contribution figuring second with 1,595 tons. In this respect, Corsica, with 1,200,000 olive trees, heads the list with a production of 2,180 tons of olive oil, the department of Gard following third, with 3,630,000 olive trees, yielding 7,460 tons of olives, of which no less than 1,000 tons were preserved, while the output of olive oil amounted to 1,175 tons.

## Menthol Statistics

THE following figures show the imports, exports and re-exports to and from the United Kingdom from 1920 to 1923, the latest figures available:—

## Imports

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Denmark .. .. .	1,240	—	180	60
Germany .. .. .	1,644	—	2,712	37
France .. .. .	9,010	78	549	3,125
Japan .. .. .	175,138	27,038	53,658	39,161
United States .. .. .	3,720	1,564	768	120
Other foreign countries ..	4,534	—	1,683	244
Total from foreign countries	195,286	28,680	59,550	42,747
Value .. .. .	£380,422	26,541	66,949	68,365
Total from British Possessions	2	1,500	130	—
Value .. .. .	£3	1,500	288	—
Total .. .. .	195,288	30,180	59,680	42,747
Value .. .. .	£380,425	28,041	67,237	68,365

## Imports in Transit on through B.L.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Lb. .. .. .	4,202	2,400	2,240	1,200
Value .. .. .	£9,486	2,385	3,084	1,800

## Exports

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
France .. .. .	2,622	—	—	33
United States .. .. .	1,475	600	602	3,010
Other foreign countries ..	1,162	550	1,993	2,549
Total to foreign countries ..	5,259	1,150	2,595	5,592
Value .. .. .	£13,041	1,194	2,712	8,709
Total to British Possessions	973	251	559	2,469
Value .. .. .	£2,512	317	829	3,861
Total .. .. .	6,232	1,401	3,154	8,061
Value .. .. .	£15,553	1,511	3,541	12,570

## Re-exports

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sweden .. .. .	3,497	2,642	3,256	1,678
Germany .. .. .	8,983	16,535	5,544	4,802
France .. .. .	19,708	5,682	3,580	3,660
Italy .. .. .	2,713	234	534	—
United States .. .. .	42,629	15,592	29,848	13,616
Other foreign countries ..	8,479	6,116	5,511	3,505
Total to foreign countries ..	86,009	46,981	48,273	27,261
Value .. .. .	£189,238	47,276	56,052	51,038
Total to British Possessions	1,735	1,025	1,201	1,180
Value .. .. .	£5,006	1,252	1,458	1,774
Total .. .. .	87,744	48,006	49,474	28,441
Value .. .. .	£194,244	48,528	57,530	52,812

## Seychelles Report for 1923

THE annual report on the Seychelles for 1923 states: After the copra industry, the distillation of essential oils holds the place of next importance in the Colony's industries. The distillation of cinnamon oil was continued energetically, and increasing interest has been shown in the distillation of patchouli, basil and lemongrass oil. The total export of essential oils of all kinds amounted to 38,415 litres, valued at Rs.363,780. The export in 1922 amounted to 43,366 litres. *Vanilla*.—The low price of vanilla, together with the root disease to which it has been subject, has caused what was, at one time, the most valuable export from Seychelles to become the least important. Very little vanilla was exported during the year, but it is anticipated that the higher prices commanded by this commodity at the present time will stimulate its production in 1924. It is also satisfactory to note that the vines now planted are withstanding the root disease. *Rubber*.—Owing to the slump in the rubber industry throughout the world the production of rubber has been practically abandoned, and many trees have been cut down for firewood.

## Russian Foreign Trade

THE Commissariat for Foreign Trade reports that during the first six months of 1924 exports of raw materials and of half-finished manufactures over the Western frontiers of the U.S.S.R. averaged 190,000 tons, valued at 10,914,000 roubles, for each month, compared with a monthly average of 130,000 tons (6,499,000 roubles) in 1923, 76,000 tons (6,179,000 roubles) in 1922, 17,000 tons (1,509,000 roubles) in 1921, and 1,000 tons (90,000 roubles) in 1920. During the first six months of 1923 and 1924 the following chemical products, etc., were exported to European countries:—

	Jan.-June 1923		Jan.-June 1924	
	Tons	Roubles	Tons	Roubles
Medicinal plants .. .. .	292	176,000	1,359	275,000
Manganese ore .. .. .	20,312	248,000	323,922	3,887,000
Oil of turpentine .. .. .	164	31,000	362	69,000
Potash .. .. .	549	67,000	328	40,000
Santonin and its semi-finished products .. .. .	—	—	2	49,000
Vegetable oils .. .. .	236	68,000	3,279	846,000
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages .. .. .	—	—	4,607	92,000
Asbestos .. .. .	1,365	214,000	1,995	279,000
Resin .. .. .	19	1,000	—	—
Other chemical and pharmaceutical products ..	1,452	150,000	1,008	450,000

## Cultivation of Japanese Mint

G. A. RUSSELL, formerly expert in Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, writes ("American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review") concerning the cultivation of *Mentha arvensis* var *piperascens* in America. This plant is the Japanese variety of peppermint grown for its yield of menthol. A serious attempt (says Mr. Russell) is now being made to introduce and cultivate the mint from the oil from which natural menthol is obtained. During the last two years the office of drug plant investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has been experimenting in the growing of this plant in several localities and with promising results. The oil, of course, cannot be substituted for true oil of peppermint obtained from *mentha piperita*. Results obtained in 1923 warranted more extended planting in 1924, and commercial plantings will be made in 1925. Cultivation and distillation are carried out in exactly the same way as in the production of peppermint oil. The average yield of oil obtained from the experimental plots was 30 lbs. per acre, which is considered very encouraging. The total menthol present (combined and free) ranged from 67.14 per cent. to 83.44 per cent. No attempt is made to draw definite conclusions. The outlook, however, is promising. The results of the experiments indicate that this mint can be grown and handled in a manner similar to that used in growing peppermint and spearmint, and that the returns in oil per acre will be about the same as the average yield for peppermint in the producing areas of Indiana and Michigan.

IODIDES have recently been in somewhat better demand on the German market; potassium iodide is now quoted at 36.50 per kilo.





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### Retail Trade Problems

SIR,—May I, through you, congratulate Mr. A. Bond Hickisson on his letter in last week's *C. & D.*? Constructive criticism, like his, we want. Is it too much to ask him, since he is on the board of the P.A.T.A., to "get a move on," and that soon, or there will be an end of the P.A.T.A. before the end of the year? Unless forced to do so, I doubt whether the manufacturers of toilet goods that are cut are anxious to stop supplies going into illegitimate hands.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. W. (7/4).

SIR,—In a market street in the East End of London last week could be seen on the stalls the following among many articles:—Gibbs' Dentifrice, 7½d. for 6d.; Palmolive Soap, 6d. for 4½d.; Kolynos Toothpaste, 1s. 6d. for 1s. 3d.; Union Jack Paste, 4d. for 2½d. In fact, I was so disgusted that I put whole of the above away out of sight, as I got tired of telling my customers the price, and they telling me that they could get things cheaper outside. Further down the street we have a lady who says she is related to medical men and nurses in hospitals, and she winds up by informing them she is a qualified nurse herself, and that all the chemists in London are thieves and robbers. Her stock is composed of pills which she sells at 24 for 2d.; and they are "as good as Beecham's"; Yeast-Tabs at 4d. a packet; also Phosferine, etc. Perhaps it is possible to stop some of this.—Yours, etc.,

A DISGUSTED CHEMIST (25/3).

SIR,—I am glad to see from Mr. Bond Hickisson's letter (*C. & D.*, April 4, p. 520) that at least one member of the P.A.T.A. executive realises the justice of the pharmacists' complaints with regard to the cutting of prices by outside traders. But I hardly think that he can be in touch with facts when he goes on to tell us that the trouble can be stopped by the use of registration marks on every package. I myself have purposely bought articles marked in this way, and have sent them up to the P.A.T.A. together with the name of the dealer who supplied them. What has happened? Absolutely nothing at all; the offending trader still obtains his supplies, and exposes the goods for sale at cut prices without interference. Now, however, that a gentleman of Mr. Hickisson's position has drawn attention to the matter, perhaps some move will be made; and I see that the North London Association brought up the matter at the annual conference of R.P.U. delegates—and North London is reputed to get things done.—Faithfully yours,

ORIGINALLY N. L. (6/4).

SIR,—When "Veritas" says that the price-cutter will make such prices as will entice customers to come again and again, instead of seeing them occasionally, his statement proves directly that the man who relies on price-cutting to gain and hold customers is lacking in the essential qualities of originality and personality. Having had the opportunity of supplying a customer with an article on the P.A.T.A., and therefore one which cannot be obtained from a competitor at a lower price, his personality and service should be such that henceforward no thought of going elsewhere should enter that customer's head. Thus he retains his old customers, and by his originality, as shown in his advertisements and window displays, he gains new ones. A business built up in this way stands on a surer basis, will show a better return, allow adequate salaries to be paid, and give less cause for anxiety to the creditors than the one which relies on selling proprietaries at prices

below face value to maintain and increase its returns. One important fact which must not be overlooked by those who wish to return to free trade is that if A cuts one line B retaliates by still further reducing the price of that article, and adds another one to the cut list; C repeats the process and adds a third, till eventually every article is supplied at cost price; no one benefits but the public, and chemists throughout the country are again reduced to the same hard-worked, impecunious position they were in before the advent of the P.A.T.A. Even the manufacturer stands to lose by a return to these conditions, for the retailer, handing out an article which bears little or no profit, does so with a bad grace, and frequently accompanies the transaction with a remark which engenders mistrust in the purchaser's mind, and so tends to militate against the faith which the manufacturer's advertisement had given rise to.

Faithfully yours,

PRAHS (31/3)

SIR,—If one takes the trouble to denote any percentage as being "on cost price," I think it should be sufficient to show a true valuation of that on selling price. "Idealist" inquires if I can point to any line on the P.A.T.A. list that shows a profit of 75 per cent. on cost. It is evidently news to him that there are many such lines (baits); the total is nearly 100, but I will allow a margin of error and give 80 that show a profit varying from 75 to 90 per cent. on cost. I will not name them, as I have no wish to give any proprietor a free advertisement, or to draw the attention of "bait-nibblers." "Idealist" thinks also that competition worse than anything before would start the moment the P.A.T.A. was abolished. I am of the opinion that too many are not only afraid to meet it, but are incapable of doing so. I agree with "Trente Quatre" that competition by cutting prices is old-fashioned—it is suicidal; but because "Mr. Ex-wise-head" is doing that, there is no reason why he should follow suit. "Trente Quatre" will have in his shop certain articles which have a ready sale, and are sold at prices higher than some of the same nature which have only a slow demand. The reason is that the public have been educated by advertising to demand the higher-priced article; what can be done on a large scale can be done locally. Few retail chemists will take the trouble to study up-to-date methods; in fact, they will not take the trouble to dress the window in an attractive manner. Ultimately dictators and their rigid laws are suppressed, particularly when they have to confess that in certain instances there are weak spots in their organisation. To mention an important one—no plan has yet been evolved to cope with the ridiculous gift schemes. Replying to Mr. W. J. Tristram, I still maintain that because the method of price-cutting, as a competitive one, was (almost) eliminated by the P.A.T.A., the necessity for studying competitive methods was abolished. Few pharmacists took the trouble to learn how to sell their own packed lines, but took instead the line of least resistance—guaranteed profits. Mr. Tristram asks if we shall scrap laws made for the protection of life and property because they are broken by the few. There is a great difference between a law made for the benefit of the many against the few and a law made by the few for themselves. If it is to be a question of morality, I can see none in protecting a few hundreds at the expense of millions. Retailers are blinded to facts because they are told that proprietors give the P.A.T.A. an enthusiastic support, when results show otherwise; and the time is not far hence when further proof of that will be forthcoming. Manufacturers, being human, "follow the money." But am I mistaken? I thought that proprietary medicines and secret remedies were the enemies of pharmacists; and yet I find some not only wanting to hold on to that which they condemn, but going further and asking that they shall be encouraged. If a man cannot make a respectable living by his own initiative, why does he want to enter the business world?

Yours faithfully,

PH. CRITIC (31/3).



### The Appearance of the Pharmacy

SIR,—The abstract of the paper read by Mr. Lawman at Birkenhead (*C. & D.*, February 21, p. 235) seems to reveal two contradictory statements. First, it is important for a pharmacy to look like a pharmacy; and later, many pharmacies would benefit by utilising the space below and behind the counter for storage rather than for the usual shop-rounds. I have seen some pharmacies in which the wall-fixtures behind the counter have been denuded of shop-rounds and filled up with packed goods; to me, and also, no doubt, to many customers, it at once does away with the idea of a chemist's shop and classes the premises as a general store. One cannot imagine the public being particularly keen on bringing prescriptions to be dispensed to a place where they can see no actual evidence of the necessary drugs being in stock. By all means use as much available space as possible for packed goods, to prevent unnecessary walking about; but the shelves facing a customer as he stands at the counter should be used for shop-rounds, kept clean and filled up; there are still plenty of powders and liquids sold loose, and a selection can be made according to the district. With reference to proprietaries, Mr. Lawman advises us to buy advertised goods; but looking at it from the retailer's side, where is the end of it? It is all very well to suggest disposing of the slow sellers; but if one deleted all except two or three of the best selling tooth-pastes or shaving sticks, how many customers would be turned away in a week, and what sort of reputation would the business acquire? One of the greatest problems the pharmacist has to solve is how to meet the ordinary demand without locking up his money in slow-moving stock.

Yours truly,

MORUM (21/2).

### Early Closing and the Panel

SIR,—The conference of representatives of Pharmaceutical Committees, held on March 25 (*C. & D.*, April 4, p. 496), seems to have been distinguished chiefly by the number of resolutions which were defeated. It was in the discussion on the question of the early closing day service that I was most interested, as I am penalised at present on this account to the extent of working seven days a week. No one wishes to deprive an assistant of his half-day holiday, but some latitude should be given to the extent of allowing an alternate day in the week in which the early closing day duty is taken. The Insurance Committees do not care a scrap which pharmacy is open on early closing day; all they insist upon is that there should be adequate provision for the supply of panel medicine on these days. And then, of course, the chemist comes up against the Shops Act, and ultimately turns himself into a convict and does penal servitude by locking himself up every day in the week. It is no use closing our eyes to the fact that most of the trouble is of our own making; certainly it is so in towns in which there are four or five chemists. It would not hurt any one of them to do duty once a month; but in practice Mr. Smith is so frightened that his customer, Mrs. Jones, will spend twopence at Mr. Brown's shop on Wednesday night (or whatever the night is), that he prefers to work every Wednesday rather than give her the chance. It does not say much for Mr. Smith's idea of his own pharmaceutical service if he is afraid that customers will leave him for good after having been to an opposition pharmacy in an emergency; and he also overlooks the fact that Mr. Brown's customers have an equal chance of coming to his (Mr. Smith's) pharmacy in similar circumstances. It should be inserted in the terms of the panel service that, where there is more than a certain number of shops in a prescribed area, there shall be a compulsory rota on early closing day and Sunday. The real difficulty lies in the case of managers; if a man has several branches under managers, it means the employment of a relief man for this duty, and that is not an economical proposition.—

Yours truly,

ROTATION (7/4).

### Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

#### Displaying Puffs

L. F. (26/2) writes: We shall be greatly obliged if any of your subscribers would inform us of the most satisfactory method of displaying and selling handkerchief powder puffs. At the moment we are using a drawer, which we find quite inadequate and difficult to sell from.

#### A Tumbler Mystery

A dentist friend who has occasion to take sodium citrate dissolved in a glass of water tells me that on three occasions, when the draught having been drunk the unrinsed tumbler was left for some time, he found the tumbler neatly cracked around base, coming apart so soon as touched. The repetition of breakages suggests that the sodium citrate is responsible. Can you confirm this suggestion?—R. N. K. (21/3).

#### An Awkward "Nebula"

Thank you for your reply to my dispensing query (*C. & D.*, March 21, p. 437). The awkward thing about it is that it really was intended for a nebula, as the patient (Insurance) brought in a spray to be cleansed for the purpose. As it stands, the compound makes a white pudding-like mass impossible to put in an ordinary bottle. When I made up the prescription I drew all the fluid through a filter-paper by means of an improvised suction filter. But I conclude that this is not "according to Cocker," or, should we say, Ince?—Rabbit (25/3).

#### London Pharmacopœias

"Edition" is a word with more than one meaning, and the note on the history of the London Pharmacopœias in the "Retrospect" of the *C. & D.*, March 14 (p. 402), did not call attention to this fact. Some of the issues of the P.L. which are called editions were clearly such in the secondary sense only—that is, they were reissues of an older edition. Dr. Paris, writing in 1843, was strictly correct in saying there had then been nine editions, as he would naturally not count the surreptitious one of May 1618, which was repudiated by the College. The edition of 1851 makes the total number ten.—Senex (23/3).

#### Bottles to Stand Heat

Why cannot our bottle-makers produce the ordinary white glass round corked bottles, ordinarily used as containers by the pharmacist, so that they will stand a moderate amount of heat? There are many testing operations which the pharmacist performs in his laboratory for which these would be much better than test-tubes. Take the simple operation of testing olive oil for arachis oil. He places his 0.92 gm. of oil in a 1-oz. vial and corks it with the perforated cork carrying a glass tube about 18 to 24 inches long; after adding 15 c.c. of alcoholic potash, he puts the apparatus on an asbestos pad, and proceeds to heat the same with a gentle bunsen flame. Nothing would be easier in practice if the bottle-maker could oblige.—Abel Scholar.

#### Insurance Dispensing Containers

I was pleased to see Mr. Carnall's letter (*C. & D.*, April 4, p. 519) on the subject of bottles supplied to insured persons. Mr. Carnall shows the waste of time in cleaning bottles and removing labels, but does not mention the cost of spirit of salt or other cleansing agent. I am afraid that his suggestion of giving the container away would not work; the customer would expect a new one every time, and, to judge from previous experience, would bring the bottle back and expect to be paid for empties. Probably a solution of the problem could be found in a system involving a refund of half the deposit or, at any rate, a reduction on the original price. Even now I am getting some bottles back which are marked "4d." and are on the tariff list at 2½d., showing the length of time they have been out.—Flitz (6/4).



### Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

**J. J. D. (13/3).**—BLACK MARBLE POLISH.—The colour of the black marble which has faded is difficult to restore, as it means that chemical changes have taken place in the marble. This is often seen in black marble clocks. The most hopeful process would be first to clean the surface with vinegar, then to cover with nitrate of silver solution and expose to light. Experiments should be made with a small piece to see what is the best method to employ.

**F. L. (13/3).**—Resin is soluble in petrol, and other substances such as elemi and shellac can be introduced by first dissolving them in turpentine.

**Nemo (15/3).**—PERFUME FOR CARRIAGES.—Spraying the cushions and linings of the carriage with a mixture of borneyl acetate 7 parts, terebene 1 part, would probably be the best treatment for removing mildew odour.

**C. S. C. (16/3).**—FERTILISERS.—The following are some of the formulas you require:—

	Mangels	Turnips	Legumes	Potatoes	Cabbage	Garden General
Superphosphate (30-32 per cent. soluble) ..	10	66	53	40	2	45
Fine bone meal ..	4	13	26	20	—	35
Kainit ..	8	—	—	21	—	—
Potassium sulphate ..	1	13	26	10	1	15
Ammonium sulphate ..	3	20	7	21	3	17
Quantity per acre ..	13 cwt.	8-9 cwt.	7 to 8 cwt.	10 to 11 cwt.	3 cwt.	6 cwt.

**Apothecary (17/3).**—"Mist. Anticholera" seems a likely interpretation of the label on the old drug bottle. The last two letters of the inscription you send are not clear.

**G. W. G. (17/3).**—"Mucilage of Quassia Seeds" is a slip of the pen for mucilage of quince seeds, as the former are not mucilaginous.

**Cementum (17/3).**—CEMENT FOR UNITING GLASS AND METAL.—The formula given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 510, requires the resin soap formed by mixing the resin, caustic soda and water, to be in the form of a thick mucilage. This is then mixed with plaster of Paris to form a paste, which sets quickly. Alternative formulas are (1) Calomel made into a cream with mucilage of acacia; (2) Copal varnish 15 parts, drying oil 5 parts, turpentine 2 parts, liquid marine glue 5 parts, slaked lime 10 parts; (3) Litharge 2 parts, whitelead 1 part, made into a paste with sufficient of a mixture of boiled linseed oil 3 parts, copal varnish 1 part.

**W. J. H. (18/3).**—WEEDKILLER.—It is usual to mix together equal parts of white arsenic and caustic soda (or rather less of the alkali) to make a concentrated weed-killer when dissolved in water. Thus, arsenic 2 lb., caustic soda 1½ lb., with water 12 gallons, makes a solution of which one gallon can be diluted with water to make 25 gallons of weed-killer. The concentrated arsenic solution requires boiling to ensure solution, and we recommend the addition of a little crude carbolic acid and ink to car-mark the solution and prevent accidental poisoning.

**Curious (19/3).**—The optical examination you refer to is not of value except as evidence of membership of an optical association. It is expected that if an opticians registration bill comes before Parliament that the rights of ophthalmic opticians now practising will be respected. One way of proving vested rights will probably be membership of an optical association.

**Robin (19/3).**—You should discourage the use of a mixture of benzine and tallow for the hair on account of the danger of using such an inflammable liquid. This is apart from the immiscibility of the ingredients.

**Optics (20/3) and B. W. P. (South Africa) (24/2).**—In the Educational Number of the *C. & D.* (August 16, 1924, p. 287) we gave particulars of the various optical bodies that hold examinations and issue diplomas.

**W. H. H. (21/3).**—We are not acquainted with the preparation to which you refer.

**W. W. (21/3).**—Henna is a natural product, the colour of which would vary according to the care taken in drying it. The powder is generally of varying shades of sage green.

**J. M. W. L. (21/3).**—(1) The administration of cantharides or yohimbine in the circumstances is not to be recommended. The difficulty is one which needs patience and coaxing to overcome. An experienced man should be in charge of the case as the cause of the trouble can only be judged by examination. (2) Nail-biting in children is a temperamental effect, but much can be done by dipping the finger tips in quinine solution so that when the nails are bitten the bitter taste reminds the child that it is indulging in a forbidden habit.

**R. D. (21/3).**—WINTER SPRAYING MIXTURE. — The paraffin soda emulsion or Woburn Wash used for this purpose is made as follows:—

Iron sulphate ..	8 oz.
Lime ..	4 oz.
Paraffin (solar distillate) ..	5 pints
Caustic soda ..	2 lb.
Water to make ..	10 galls.

Dissolve the iron sulphate in about 9 gallons of water. Slake the lime in a little water and then add more water to make it into a milk; run the lime milk into the iron mixture through a strainer. Next churn the paraffin into the mixture and just before use add the caustic soda.

**H. R. (22/3).**—MOTH PEST.—It is difficult to advise as to the best method of dealing with moth-infested roofing felt. Spraying methods involve the use of preparations which may be dangerous when employed in confined spaces. Benzine, for example, might cause an explosion, and the vapour of *p*-dichlorobenzene is dangerous if inhaled for long. The simplest process would be to recommend thin limewash made with solution of carbolic acid in place of water. Although most of the carbolic acid would combine, an antiseptic effect would be obtained. The limewash has the advantage of indicating whether the process has been carried out thoroughly.

**A. W. G. (23/3).**—(1) COPYING GRAPH.—We think your want of success is not due to the copying graph, but to the ink. This requires to be as strong a solution of methyl violet as possible. (2) PARIS GREEN is a well-known arsenical preparation used in agriculture for destroying insects. It is copper aceto-arsenite, and is also known as emerald green, or French green. Scheele's green (copper arsenite) is a similar preparation used for the same purpose, and preferred by many. It is probably one of these that is called "Imperial green."

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1875

### The Veterinary Profession

A Royal Charter of Incorporation has recently been granted to the Royal Veterinary College, bestowing on it powers of creating scholarships, awarding prizes, medals, and certificates of distinction, and appointing Licentiates, Fellows, and Honorary Associates. This College was founded in 1791, and since 1812 has been honoured by the presidency and patronage of various members of the Royal Family. At present the Queen is a patroness, and the Duke of Cambridge is President of the College. The Charter of Incorporation, it seems, is regarded with a small degree of jealousy by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and if, as we understand, there are two distinct bodies equally entitled to grant diplomas, it is at least to be hoped that the standard in each case will be fully maintained, for the public will find it difficult to remember the difference between M.R.C.V.S. and L.R.V.C.





[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

**Carob or Locust Bean** (*Ceratonia siliqua*) has from ancient times been indigenous to the Mediterranean region. The tree is an evergreen hardy, growing to a height of about 40 feet; the ripe fruit is a dark brown pod about six inches in length, containing six to ten hard seeds, surrounded by a sweet viscous substance possessing the characteristic flavour and smell which are so acceptable to schoolboys and animals. Flowers and ripe fruit appear together in July and August, and collection of the fruit takes place in the latter month. Cyprus, a large exporter, shipped 43,945 tons in 1922, the greater portion of which went to England, Spain, France, Egypt and elsewhere for manufacture into cattle food and sweets. In America carobs are known as St. John's bread.

**Carriage at Owner's Risk.**—It is permissible for a railway company to limit its liability as a carrier of merchandise by a special contract with the consignor, provided that the terms of the contract are just and reasonable. It is the practice of railway companies to have two rates of charges for the carriage of goods. When the higher, or ordinary rate, is paid, the company is fully responsible for the safety of the goods; when the lower rate is charged, the company is relieved of all liability for loss or damage, except that arising from "wilful misconduct or negligence on the part of the company's servants." In the latter case, the contract is known as an "owner's risk" contract. Such a contract does not, however, relieve the company from liability to carry the goods to their destination within a reasonable time after despatch.

**Carriage Forward.**—When goods are sold or supplied "carriage forward" or "charges forward" it means that the cost of conveyance of the goods from the consignor to the consignee must be paid by the latter. Under a "carriage forward" contract the inference is that the goods are at the risk of the consignee from the moment that they leave the consignor. See Claims against Carriers.

**Carriers, Claims Against.**—The owner of the goods is the proper person to make a claim against a carrier in respect of loss, damage or delay in delivery. The consequence is that, as a general rule, it is the consignee and not the consignor who should make the claim. Under an ordinary sale of goods contract, delivery of goods to a carrier for conveyance to the buyer passes the property in the goods to the buyer. In that case the seller is deemed to have made the contract with the carrier merely as agent for the buyer, whose place it, therefore, is to pursue any claim against the carrier. There are exceptions to the general rule that the claim should be made by the consignee. If the goods remain the property of the consignor; if the consignor expressly agrees that the goods shall be at his risk until they reach the consignee; or if there be a special agreement with the carrier to that effect, the consignor will be the proper person to claim against the carrier. When goods are forwarded "on approval" or "on sale or return" they remain, during transit, the property of the consignor, by whom any necessary claim against the carrier must be made. Railway companies usually include in their contracts for the carriage of goods a clause stipulating that any claim in respect of the goods shall be made within a specified time. By statute, carriers are exempt from liability for the loss of certain articles

exceeding £10 in value, unless at the time of delivery to the carrier the consignor declared the nature of the goods and paid an increased charge. The goods to which this limitation of liability applies are all articles of value in small compass, such as gold or silver articles, precious stones, jewellery, clocks, watches, money, title-deeds, writings, pictures, stamps, maps, glass, china, silks, furs or hand-made lace.

**Carrier's Liability.**—The liability of a carrier differs very materially according as he is or is not the type of carrier known as a "common carrier." Everyone who undertakes to carry for anyone who asks him is a common carrier; if he only carries for a particular person or persons, he is not a common carrier. A common carrier cannot refuse to carry goods offered to him to carry unless he has a lawful excuse for so doing, as, for instance, that his vehicle is full; but the person offering the goods must at the same time be ready to pay a reasonable price for their carriage. And this only refers to the kind of goods of which the carrier holds himself out to be a common carrier. Having accepted the goods, he becomes liable for their safe delivery at their destination, unless the loss or damage to them is due to the act of God (e.g., fire by lightning), the King's enemies (e.g., explosion of a bomb dropped from an enemy aeroplane), or some inherent vice in the thing carried (e.g., deterioration of perishable goods, or injury to an animal by becoming restive during carriage). Nor would the common carrier be liable where the loss was due to the fault of the consignor himself, as in the case of goods delivered for carriage improperly packed. But even in these exceptional cases a common carrier must not have been guilty of negligence to which the loss or damage can be referred. A carrier who is not a common carrier is not liable to make good the loss or damage caused to goods which he is carrying unless he is guilty of negligence. He can escape liability if he can prove the loss or damage was not caused by his failure to use reasonable care. The liability of a carrier of either kind may be varied by a special contract entered into between the consignor of the goods and the carrier; and the Legislature has interfered to limit the liability of all common carriers by the Carriers Act, 1830, and, as regards railways, by the Railways Act, 1921. The short effect of these is that in the case of small but valuable articles, such as coin, jewellery, paintings, watches, and the like, a railway company is released from liability for loss or damage if the value of the parcel to be carried exceeds £25, and any other common carrier if it exceeds £10, unless at the time of delivery for carriage the nature and value of the goods to be carried are declared and an increased charge paid. It is the duty of every carrier to deliver the goods within a reasonable time; he is not liable for delay in delivery unless it is due to negligence on his part.

**Cartage, Charges and Rebates by Railway Companies.**—A railway company is authorised by Statute to charge a reasonable sum for the collection and delivery of merchandise outside the station from or to which the goods are sent, when this service is rendered to a trader, at his request, or for his convenience. Any dispute as to what is a reasonable charge may be submitted, at the instance of either party, to the Railway Rates Tribunal for decision. It is expressly provided that if, before the cartage has been performed, the trader has given to the company written notice that he does not require that service, the cartage shall not be deemed to have been done at his request or for his convenience. When a "collection and delivery" rate has been paid by a trader and he undertakes the cartage himself, the railway company must allow a rebate, equivalent to the actual expense thus saved to the railway company.

**Carthamin** is the red colouring matter of the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius* (q.v.), formerly used as a red dye until superseded by eosin and safranin dyes.

**Carthamus Oil.**—The seeds of the safflower plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the flowers of which are utilised



## The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

for the extraction of safflower dye, yield, when crushed, the kusum or carthamus oil of commerce. In some localities in India, distinction is made between two species of safflower, one sown essentially for oil and the other for dye. Carthamus oil is extracted by cold pressure, either before the seeds have been husked, and by crude distillation in two earthen pots, one above the other, the seed yielding about 25 per cent. of oil. The cold-drawn oil is of a clear straw colour, and it is largely used for culinary purposes in India, as an adulterant of ghi or tilseed oil, and as an illuminant. The hot-drawn oil is converted into *roghan*, chiefly employed as dubbin for greasing well-ropes, leather, etc. (See also Safflower.)

**Carthamus tinctorius** is safflower, the dried florets of an annual thistle-like composite which is native to Southern Asia and formerly cultivated in India, Egypt, and China as a natural dye. The florets are often worked in water to remove soluble yellow colour, which may amount to 30 per cent. The dried product is packed into cakes in which the amount of red colouring matter (carthamin) is quite small (0.5 per cent.). Carthamin is insoluble in water, but readily dissolves in cold dilute solution of an alkaline carbonate.

**Carvacrol.**—This substance is isopropyl-*ortho*-cresol, a phenol of the formula  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ , isomeric with thymol. It is found naturally in many essential oils, especially in various species of thyme and origanum oils. It is frequently found in association with thymol, but often forms the whole of the phenolic constituent of an oil. It has been prepared artificially by several methods—such, for example, as by treating carvone with caustic alkalis, or by heating camphor with iodine. At ordinary temperatures it is a fragrant liquid of "antiseptic" odour. It melts at  $1^{\circ}$ , boils at  $236^{\circ}$ , and has a specific gravity, 0.981, and refractive index, 1.5240. It is optically inactive.

**Carvone.**—This body is the ketone characteristic of the essential oils of dill and caraway. It is a colourless oil, of the formula  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ , solidifying at low temperatures. It has a specific gravity, 0.964; optical rotation,  $\pm 62^{\circ}$  (i.e., natural carvone); refractive index, 1.5020; and boils at  $224^{\circ}$ . As dill and caraway oils consist almost entirely of a mixture of carvone with the useless terpene limonene, the value of these two oils can be pretty well judged by their specific gravities. Optically inactive carvone can be obtained by mixing equal quantities of the two active varieties. The principal derivative for the identification of carvone is its oxime, which in the case of the optically active varieties melts at  $72^{\circ}$ , but in the case of the inactive oxime it melts at  $93^{\circ}$ . Levorotatory carvone has been isolated from the essential oil of *kuromoji*.

**Cascara Sagrada.**—This name is applied commercially to the bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana*, D.C., but by the Spanish settlers in California it was applied to that of *Rhamnus Californica*, Eschsch., a native of California and Mexico. The small tree is a native of Northern California, extending along the Pacific Coast, through Oregon and Washington to British Columbia, whence a considerable quantity has come during the last year or two from the southern side of Vancouver, the supplies in the United States of Oregon and Washington having been greatly depleted. The new crop of bark is collected from the end of April till July, and reaches London from August onwards. But both the B.P. and U.S.P. direct that the bark should be kept one year before being used, as the bark, like that of *R. Frangula*, loses its emetic action by keeping. The thickness of the bark is also limited to two mm. in the B.P. and five mm. in the U.S.P., as thicker bark is more bitter. An inferior variety known as winter bark is sometimes met with, said to be removed by steaming the branches to soften it, so that it can be cut off with knives, or spoke-

shaved, and is therefore in the form of chips. Sometimes the bark of *Rhamnus Californica* is substituted for it or mixed with it, but, according to Rusby, it is only bark that comes from Texas, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico that is likely to contain it, since the species does not occur in Oregon and Washington. The difference is said to be that the bark of *R. Californica* is of a greyer tint externally, the transverse fracture less dark and more yellow than that of *R. Purshiana*, and the bark is intensely bitter. It is usually covered with the white thalli of lichens, due to conditions of growth. According to Prescott, the medullary rays consist of two rows of cells in *R. Purshiana*, and the rays are parallel, whilst those of *R. Californica* are crooked and are composed of three or more rows of cells. This statement about the medullary rays, however, requires confirmation. It is rather difficult to judge the age of the bark over one year old; the only satisfactory method is to buy the new crop in August and keep it for one or two years in stock before using it, as it increases in price when guaranteed as two years old or more; the requirement of the U.S.P. and B.P. can thus be fulfilled with certainty. There are, however, certain signs of age that can be recognised by the expert handler of the bark, but no special microscopical character. The cultivation of *Rhamnus Purshiana* is being strenuously undertaken in British Columbia, and an excellent account of the methods of cultivation, cropping, etc., is given in the *C. & D.*, July 6, 1923, February 23, 1924. It is quite hardy in this country from Kent northwards along the west coast, certainly as far as Argyllshire, and probably still further north in sheltered ravines. The bitterness of the bark appears to be due to a lactone, which is converted into less bitter salts by treatment with alkaline earths or alkalis; but the change is accompanied by loss of activity. The bark should yield about 27 per cent. of aqueous extract.

**Cascarilla.**—The bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, J. J. Benn. N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*, is a product of the Bahamas, where it is known as sweetwood or eleuthera bark, the Spanish name, cascarilla, which is a diminutive of *cascara* (bark), having apparently originated in its being mistaken for cinchona bark. The bark was first introduced into the London Pharmacopoeia in 1746 under the name of *Eleutheria Cortex*. The aromatic odour when burnt, and the taste are quite sufficient to distinguish the bark. It is met with in commerce in quills up to 3 or 4 inches in length, and up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, but these are usually sifted so as to remove the small twig bark, which is sold more cheaply for use in pastilles for perfumery purposes. It is usually packed in bales of about 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. each. Cascarilla is used as an aromatic and bitter stomachic, and also for flavouring snuff. Exports from the Bahamas have considerably fallen off during recent years. The bark is usually chalky white, and the surface is apt to scale off. The white colour is due to the thallus of a lichen, *Ferrucaria albissima*, Ach., the perithecia of which appear as minute black dots. The bolder pieces of bark, which form the smaller proportion, as the plant is a shrub, are often tessellated by longitudinal cracks and less numerous transverse fissures. A spurious cascarilla bark was met with in the London market in 1874 (*Pharm. Journ.*, (3), 1874, p. 810), which formed half of a bale of cascarilla that came from the Bahamas with five others of the genuine drug. It had also a lichen-coloured surface, but without the silvery white of the genuine drug, and a pinkish-brown colour internally and was distinctly striated longitudinally. The structure showed that it was derived from another species of croton, possibly *C. lucidum*. The taste is astringent without aroma or bitterness, and the tincture is not rendered milky by water, but is darkened by ferric chloride. As it causes distressing sickness when taken accidentally, its presence should be guarded against.



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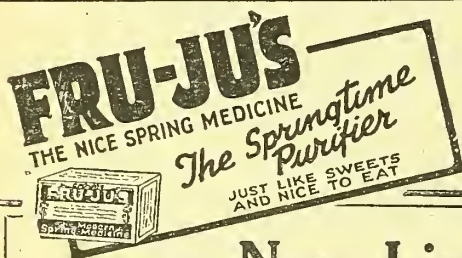
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### a New Line

that's selling splendidly everywhere

FRU-JU'S are much preferred to sulphur tablets, because they are delicious as well as effective. They combine the niceness of the sweetmeat with the effectiveness of all the old-fashioned remedies. Beneficial to the system and good for the health all round. **Now** is the time to sell FRU-JU'S and benefit by the big demand our advertising is creating. Conveniently packed in 2 and 4 oz. cartons. Easy to handle and profitable to sell. Attractive show material for window and counter supplied **FREE**.

## FRU-JU'S

THE DELICIOUS MEDICINE

Write for particulars and Trade Terms to—

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO., LTD.  
Riverside Works, Derby.

Reasons why YOU  
should sell more

## GENASPRIN

(The SAFE Brand of Aspirin)

1. Genasprin carries a handsome margin of profit for retailers.
2. Genasprin is well advertised in all the leading newspapers and magazines *all the year round*, and consequently is in constant demand.
3. Genasprin is widely prescribed by the Medical profession.
4. Genasprin is the *Safe Brand of Aspirin*, and because of its absolute purity you may confidently recommend it.

Display a few Genasprin showcards in your window and on your counter, and your sales will quickly increase.

GENATOSAN LIMITED, Loughborough, Leics.



"Double"  
Diamond**"LYSOL"**"Double"  
Diamond

GUARANTEED TO BE FULL STRENGTH. CONTAINING 50% FREE CRESOLS

4 oz. size Per 4/- dozen 4 oz. size

WE ARE THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ALL PACKED PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. ALL WITH NEUTRAL LABELS

	Per dozen		Per dozen
Camphorated Oil, B.P. .. .. 1 oz. bots., at	3/9	Glycerine, B.P. .... .. 4 oz. bots. at	7/3
Camphorated Oil, B.P. .. .. 2 oz. "	5/6	Medicinal Paraffin, B.P. .. 2 oz. "	4/-
Camphorated Oil, B.P. .. .. 4 oz. "	8/6	Medicinal Paraffin, B.P. .. 4 oz. "	6/3
Castor Oil, B.P. (Finest Tasteless) 1 oz. "	2/9	Medicinal Paraffin, B.P. .. 6 oz. "	8/6
Castor Oil, B.P. (Finest Tasteless) 2 oz. "	3/9		
Castor Oil, B.P. (Finest Tasteless) 4 oz. "	5/3	Basilicon Ointment .. .. in tins at	8/-
Chemical Food .. .. 4 oz. "	6/-	Boracic Ointment .. .. "	8/-
Chemical Food .. .. 6 oz. "	8/-	Cold Cream .. .. "	8/-
Chemical Food .. .. 8 oz. "	9/6	Sulphur Ointment .. .. "	9/-
Extract of Malt .. .. ½ lb. jars at	8/-	Zinc Ointment .. .. "	9/6
Extract of Malt .. .. 1 lb. "	11/6		
Extract of Malt .. .. 2 lb. "	20/6	<b>SEIDLITZ POWDERS</b> Per gross	
Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil ½ lb. "	8/3	Guaranteed B.P., made with Howard's Seidlitz .. loose	6/3
Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil 1 lb. "	12/-	Guaranteed B.P., .. .. in 5 gross lots	6/-
Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil 2 lb. "	21/6	Extra Strong, .. .. in 5 gross lots	6/9
Glycerine, B.P. .. .. 1 oz. bots., at	3/-	Extra Strong, .. .. in 5 gross lots	6/6
Glycerine, B.P. .. .. 2 oz. "	4/3	Any of the above Banded, 1/- per gross extra.	
		Seidlitz Powders (Lemon Flavour) ..	10/6

P. H. GALLOWAY, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.17

**BAISS BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.**

Established 1833

GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing  
Chemists and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

Telephone: Hop 4362 (3 lines). Telegrams: "Decac, London."

A Safeguard against Influenza.

**"DETERGENOL"**  
BAISS

A powerful, highly concentrated, Germicide specially prepared for use in Sick Rooms, Workshops, Public Conveyances, Theatres, etc.

For sprinkling or spraying.

Fragrant and non-poisonous.

Prices upon application.

DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS.

**SPHAGNOL**  
PAYS in MANY WAYS

THE rising sales of Sphagnol preparations for skin sufferers tell the story of merit gaining greater and greater recognition.

More chemists every day are finding that in recommending Sphagnol, not only are their customers' interests served but also, their own interests in actual cash profits, which on Sphagnol preparations are extremely generous.

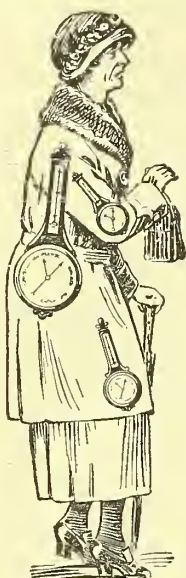
You can offer your customers a complete skin treatment from the Sphagnol series of preparations, each article designed to quicken the cure, and each article the salesman of the other articles.

You cannot afford to leave Sphagnol out of your reckoning either as a professional man or as a man of business.

Write to-day for full particulars and price list of Sphagnol preparations.

**Sphagnol**  
SOAPS OINTMENT, etc.PEAT PRODUCTS  
(SPHAGNOL) LTD.,(Dept. B15),  
18/19, QUEENHITHE,  
LONDON E.C.4.





# CURICONES

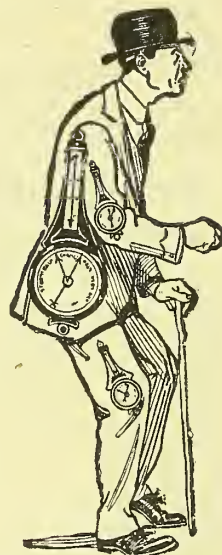
The Wonderful Seller for  
**Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Neuritis,  
Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica.**

Well advertised. Recommended by Doctors.  
Quick Sales. :: :: Generous Terms.

*Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.*

Other lines:—

ARTHROIDS BALM, CURILAX, VICAPS,  
STEMAT ANTI-CATARRHAL TABLETS,  
STEMAT ANTI-CATARRHAL BALM,  
MY LADY'S ROLETTE WRINKLE ERADICATOR,  
THE QUROPAD MASSAGE APPLIANCE,  
SANALVE, VANITY BOXES, Etc., Etc.



Write for particulars  
of **Cash Bonus** for  
Window Display.

**STEPHEN MATTHEWS & Co. Ltd.**

*Manufacturing Chemists*

**19-20-21 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.4.**

Telephone: City 8342.

Telegraphic Address: "Curicones, Cent, London."

## WESSANEN'S No. 1 COCOA BUTTER

Write for prices to:

**SALES OFFICE  
COCOA MILLS WESSANEN  
12 Broom Lane, Broughton Park  
MANCHESTER**

**J. D. RIEDEL'S** Name Stands for  
Tested & Proved Value.

## NOCTAL

(Isopropyl-brompropenyl barbituric acid)

**The New Safe and Effective Soporific.**

Gonosan, Neobornylval, Degalol, Thiol, Ovogal,  
Olobintin, Dijodyl, Gelatine (sterilised), Neo-Hexal,  
Idrabaryum, Mergal, Yohydrol, Salipyrine, etc.

*Sole Wholesale Distributors:*

**W. DEDERICH, LTD.,**

**Stanley House, Dean Stanley St., Westminster, S.W.1**

Telephone: Franklin 6007 (3 lines) Telegrams: "Dederich London."

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

WHOLESALE PRICES.

### BEECHAM'S PILLS:

1s. 3d. size	...	10s. 6d. per doz. net.
3s. 0d. "	...	26s. 6d. "
5s. 0d. (new size)	...	50s. 0d. "

Minimum quantity £5 value.

Packages Free.

Carriage Paid.

Cash with Order.

Cheques to be made payable to THOMAS BEECHAM, and crossed "Westminster Bank, Ltd., St. Helens."

### BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS:

1s. 3d. size	...	10s. 6d. per doz. net.
3s. 0d. "	...	26s. 6d. "







# "A WARNING TO ALL CHEMISTS"

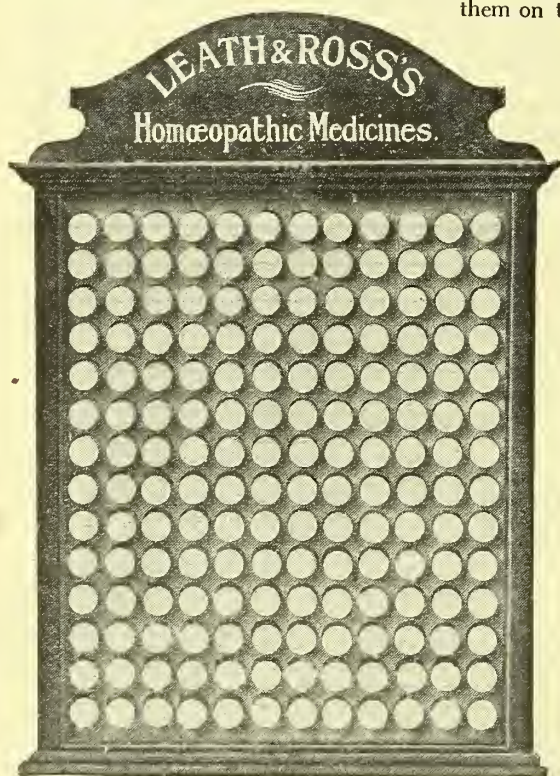
## DO NOT BE A RIP VAN WINKLE

# WAKE UP NOW

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has appointed a homœopathic physician to be his regular Medical Attendant.

The Editor of the Lancet has written "Proving the pudding by the eating, it would be difficult to say in the present state of Allopathic Pharmacology that the doctrine of Cure by Similars (Homœopathy) is wrong." *In other words, it is right.*

The Science of Homœopathy is progressing rapidly and, concurrently with it, the demand for our well-known **Homœopathic Medicines**. In order that every chemist should get his proper share of the sales of them, he should have one of our handsome UPRIGHT SHOW CASES well displayed in his pharmacy. They are very potential sales promoters, and we supply them on the following most advantageous terms, viz.:



Dimensions of the Case, Height (including scroll) 26 in.,  
Width 19 in., Depth 6 in.

Do not delay, send now to—

**LEATH & ROSS** Homœopathic Chemists  
(Qualified by Examination)

295 HIGH ROAD, Brondesbury, LONDON, N.W.6.

Telephone : Hampstead 1174.

	£	s.	d.
2 gross 1/- as- sorted Pilules and Tinctures, @ 4/6 per doz.	5	8	0
Half cost of Showcase (costing £3) ...	1	10	0
	6	18	0
10% monthly a/c	13	10	
	£6	4	2

Or Cash with Order

**£6 net.**

You can choose your own medicines, or leave the selection to us. We should send the best selling lines only, and agree to exchange any within twelve months, FREE OF CHARGE.

Mr. HAROLD HAW, M.P.S., 5 Albert Terrace, Blackpool, writes: "SIRS—Showcase to hand safely; very satisfactory; has already been admired by several chemist friends."

September 13, 1921.

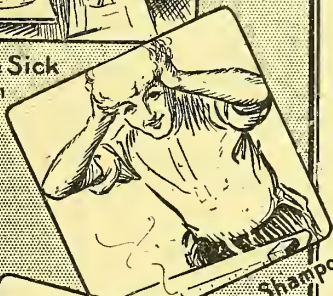


# Germicidal Soap, P.D. & Co

For the Toilet



In the Sick Room



As a Shampoo



As a Deodorant



For the Feet



As a Dog Soap



For First Aid

**G**ERMICIDAL SOAP, P., D. & CO.—thirty times more powerful as a disinfectant than pure phenol—will appeal to every customer who enters your pharmacy. Doctors and nurses are constant users of it. Your customers will be quick to appreciate its home use as:—

- A precaution against infection.
- A shampoo for scurf or dandruff.
- A destroyer of pediculi.
- A preventive of (not a cover for) perspiration odours.
- A dog soap, etc.

A display out of Germicidal Soap, P., D. & CO., with a showcard, on your counter or in your window, will quickly produce inquiries and sales.

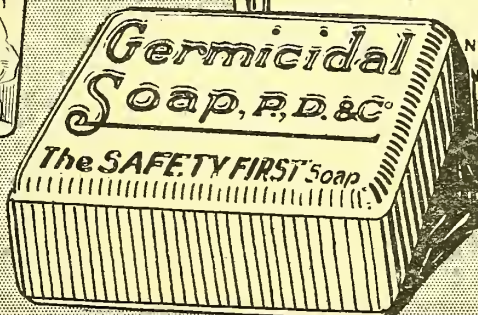
Have you tried such a display yet?

M.R.P., 1/3  
PER TABLET

M.W.P., 10/2  
PER DOZEN

*Terms and Sales Aids on Request*

PARKE, DAVIS  
& CO.  
50 Beak Street,  
London, W.1





Telephone—VICTORIA 7533 (4 lines).

Telegrams—"Dicotto, Sowest, London."

**W. B. DICK & CO., LTD.**  
**26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1**  
 Works : LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

## PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.

S.G. 890/5. Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C.

White and Half White Oils  
 B.P. White and Yellow Petroleum Jellies

*QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES will be sent on application.*

**FRANCIS F. FOX & CO.**  
**BRISTOL**

**LINSEED OIL**  
**TURPENTINE**  
**FINE OLIVE OILS**  
**COPPER SULPHATE**  
**CRUSHED LINSEED**  
 &c.

*PRICES ON APPLICATION.*

Telegrams : "Fox, Bristol."

Telephone : Bristol 19

**PETROLEUM JELLY**  
 ("SALVO PETROLIA")  
 BRAND

THE PERFECTION OF PETROLEUM JELLY.  
 MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

**THE DEE OIL CO. LD.**  
 D 23 & 24 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS  
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TELEPHONE—**CENTRAL 3859** TELEGRAMS—**CESTRIAN"**

LONDON OFFICE  
 49 LIME ST. EC3 PHONE AVENUE 2885

**PACKED IN BARRELS, KECS OR  
 SMALLER PACKAGES IF DESIRED.**

OTHER GRADES OF  
 PETROLEUM JELLIES, WHITE BASES ETC  
**WHITE OILS B.P. & Technical Qualities**  
 SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION

**OLEUM DEELINÆ (DEE OIL)**  
 THE UNFAILING CURE FOR ECZEMA



# PETROLEUM JELLIES

*Medicinal*

## LIQUID PARAFFIN

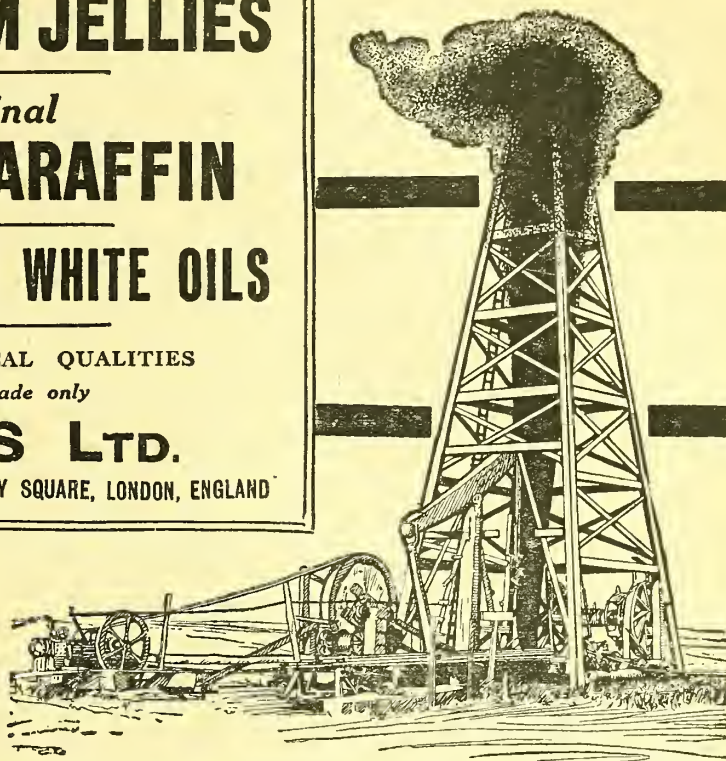
## WHITE & HALF WHITE OILS

B.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES

*Wholesale Trade only*

### STERNS LTD.

80 ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND



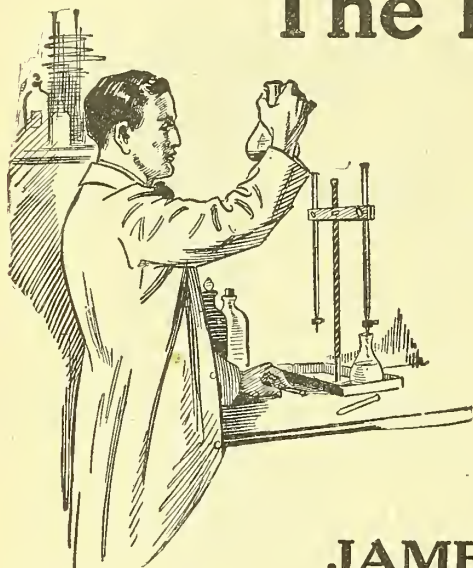
# Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,  
& Ruby Red, for all  
Pharmaceutical and  
Veterinary purposes

MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.  
LIVERPOOL · LONDON · MANCHESTER · LEEDS.



# The Highest Standard of Quality



We invite your enquiries for

PETROLEUM  
JELLY

White  
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CASTOR OIL

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REFINED  
COTTON OIL,  
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COD LIVER OIL

NUT OIL,  
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Edible Arachide

LUBRICATING OILS of all descriptions

Wholesale only

## JAMES ARNOTT & SONS, Ltd.

Send for Prices and  
Samples. Write us  
soon . . . To-day—  
Thank you!

HEAD OFFICE:

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE



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**FORD  
SHAPLAND  
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LABEL &  
GENERAL  
PRINTERS

FINE ART SHOWCARDS, CARTONS,  
ENVELOPES FOR SHAMPOO POWDERS,  
CORN SILK, ETC.

*"Sol-Vo" Sanitary Paper  
in Rolls & Packets.*

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION  
OF TRADE MARKS.

**G. TURNSTILE  
HIGH HOLBORN  
LONDON, W.C.1**

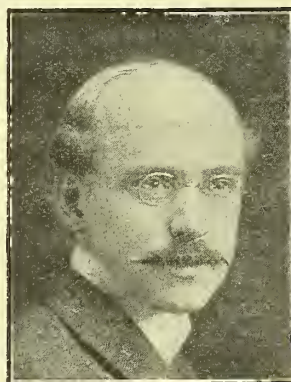
## SHOWCASES

UPRIGHT CENTRE CASES, WALL CASES,  
GLASS COUNTERS, MIRRORS  
WINDOW FITTINGS, GLASS SHELVES,  
SHOW STANDS, DRAWERS, DESKS  
CHECK TILLS, &c. Immense Stock.  
NEW and SECOND-HAND.

Ready for Immediate Delivery. For Sale or Hire.

### FREDERICK MAUND

169 Old St., LONDON, E.C.1.



## WILL YOU PAY?

£4 4s. per annum to  
me, plus 4 times as  
much to a printer, to  
have your profitable  
turnover increased

**25% to 50%.**

If so, give confidential  
details, class of busi-  
ness, district, etc.

800 SUCCESSES.

**A. BERNARD SLACK**  
15 Christ Church Ave.,  
West Didsbury, M/cr.



# Russolax

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

## Russian Medicinal Paraffin

*Recommended by the most eminent  
Surgeons and Physicians for Chronic  
Intestinal Stasis (Chronic Constipation).*

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS  
AND STORES IN 10-OZ. AND 20-OZ.  
PANEL BOTTLES.

*Sole Manufacturers:*

**Reddgrave, Butler & Co., Ltd.**

*Liquid Paraffin Specialists,*

**FOREST LANE, STRATFORD, E.15**

## CASTEL AND FILS' (Nice) "NECTAR CREAM" OLIVE OIL



THE FINEST  
THE WORLD  
PRODUCES.

Perfect in refining  
and flavour, and  
beautifully packed,  
it delights every  
connoisseur.

Samples and new season's  
prices for casks, cans or  
bottles on application to  
sole U.K. Distributors:



**RAYNER & CO. LTD.**  
NORTH ROAD - - - LONDON, N.7

# PETROLEUM JELLY.

**Gough, Kidston & Co.**

*Chemical Manufacturers,  
Tanning & Dyewood Materials & Extracts,  
Gum & Wax Merchants,*

Tel. No.:  
Royal 2666 and 2667.  
Tel. Add.  
"Kidstonism,  
Bilgate, London."

**43/45 Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C. 3**

WORKS  
BERMONDSEY.  
Tel. No.: Hop 2029.

# ADEPS LANÆ, P.B.

THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED  
IS MANUFACTURED BY

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.**  
**Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.**

Telephone: Putney 42.

WHO INVITE ENQUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."



**ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BOTTLE CAPS****SELF FIXING  
"TYECAPS"****DURABLE — SMART — EFFECTIVE**

Easily Manipulated. Sent out dry. Made in sizes to fit all shapes and sizes of bottles, for Corks, Stoppers and Sprinklers, in almost any colour, transparent and opaque, to suit all requirements.

**ENQUIRIES SOLICITED**

Manufactured in England by

**JOHN TYE & SON, 457 CALEDONIAN RD., LONDON, N.7**

*Brighter Windows  
Brighter Business*

IS CERTAIN  
WHEN USING KING'S  
**WINDOW DRESSING  
PAPERS**


From **1/3** per roll upwards.

Make sure you are Moving with  
the Times.

Send without delay for King's  
Sample Set No. 742 of Up-to-  
Date Patterns.

**NEW DESIGNS**  
for the Spring sent post  
free and free of charge  
for inspection upon  
application.

**J. E. KING LTD**  
42-60 GOSWELL RD., LONDON, E.C.1.



**VISKAP**  
**SELF - FIXING  
BOTTLE CAPS**  
Transparent, Opaque,  
or Coloured.

From the Manufacturers:  
**THE VISCOSE  
DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd.**  
Viskap Works,  
BROMLEY :: KENT

**"TAPON" (Regd.)**

Tie up your Parcels with Advertising Tying  
Tape. Pleases both Eye and Pocket and gives  
Distinction to every Parcel sent out.

Various Colours and Widths, Printed or Plain.

Write for particulars, when Prices  
and Patterns will be forwarded.

**S. D. SIMOND & CO., LTD.**  
**10 Monument Street - - E.C.3**  
Tel. : Avenue 6378. Telegrams : "Duncasim London."



# PHOSFERINE

## New Window Display Conditions.

Monthly Account.Carriage Paid.

For a small Central Window Display of not less than 14 days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine we allow a bonus of 10/6; on a £2 10 0 order 5/3.

This shows a net profit on the transaction to the Chemist of 35%, besides attracting the passer-by to the window and considerably augmenting sales generally.

Should a £5 or £2 10 0 parcel not be required, any smaller quantity will be forwarded carriage paid, and can, if desired, be regarded as part of the £5 or £2 10 0 order. On completion of the order and a notification that the display is in progress the bonus will be allowed.

The above conditions apply only to the United Kingdom.

**EXAMPLE.**

		COST	SELLS FOR
3½ dozen 1/3 size at 12/- net	...	£2 2 0	£2 12 6
2 " 3/- " at 30/- "	...	3 0 0	3 12 0
		5 2 0	
Less 10/6 for Window Show	...	10 6	
		£4 11 6	£6 4 6

Showing a Net Profit of £1 13 0 on an outlay of £4 11 6.  
Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

**WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE.**Carriage Paid.Monthly Account.

1/3 size	...	12/-	per doz. net.
3/-	"	30/-	" "
5/-	"	48/6	" "
12/-	"	114/-	" "

**PROTECTED PRICES.**

Phosferine and all of our Proprietary Medicines are supplied on the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices—viz.,  
1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-

**ASHTON & PARSONS, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.4.**

Telephone No.: CITY 8733. Telegraphic Address: "PHOSFERINE, CENT, LONDON."

IMPORTANT.—Every care is used in corking and packing Phosferine, but occasionally a leaky bottle will pass undetected. Any leaky or faulty bottle should be returned to Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, when a fresh supply will be sent and postage refunded.



Smart  
Cartons.



Arresting  
Showcard.

## BLOOD PURIFYING MIXTURE

R. Pot. Bicarb., Pot. Iodid., Comp.  
Decoc. Sarsaparilla '85, Aqua Chlorof.

*Purifies and cleanses the blood; removes pimples and eruptions;  
cures ulcers, sores, etc.*

5 oz. bottles - **9/-** per dozen

## BRIMSTONE AND TREACLE TABLETS

(Wrapped.) Very popular in poorer neighbourhoods.

7 lbs.	-	<b>1/6</b> lb.	28 lbs.	-	<b>1/4</b> lb.
14 „	-	<b>1/5</b> „	56 „	-	<b>1/3</b> „

A showjar (returnable) and attractive labels with every order. These will sell on display—no strenuous persuasion is called for.

**ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD**  
Manufacturing Chemists  
**BRIGHTON ENGLAND**



# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.  
LONDON E.C. 4

APRIL 11, 1925.

*This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.*

## THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

### REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

Legal Notices, Tenders, Auctions, and all specially-spaced announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch single column).

Miscellaneous (Wholesalers') Section for odd and second-hand lots—10/- for 60 words; 1/- for every additional 10 words or less.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Twopence per word, minimum 2/-.

### BOX NUMBER.

In each case replies may be addressed to a registered number or non-de-plume, c/o this Office, at a charge of 1/- extra for each advertisement.

### PAYMENT.

All Advertisements are prepaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words).

## CLOSING FOR PRESS.

MUST REACH US  
NOT LATER THAN

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR  
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—CRYSTAL PALACE (Near).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; established 25 years; net profit about £700 per annum; large double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures between £900 and £1,000; good living accommodation; bath (H. & C.); rent, £39 per annum; price, £1,500.

2.—NORTH LONDON.—General Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business; newly established; scope for large increase; single-fronted shop; held on lease; price, £450, or near offer.

3.—VICTORIA.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; very old-established; returns, £3,235; net profit, £700; single-fronted shop, well fitted; good working stock; good living accommodation; held on lease. Further details on application.

4.—FOREST GATE.—Drug Store, situate in densely populated district; returns, under management, £21 weekly; under personal supervision an opening presents to materially increase the turnover; lock-up shop, well fitted and fully stocked; rent moderate; 21 years' lease; price £650 or near offer.

5.—LONDON, N.W. (Few Miles Out).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, last year, £1,100, with scope for considerable increase; gross profit, 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted in mahogany, with good working stock; 20 years' lease; price to be arranged.

6.—LONDON, S.E. (Busy Market Thoroughfare).—Cash Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, about £35 weekly, increasing; single-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany; new lease; scope for increased trading; price, £950.

7.—SOUTH COAST (Main Road).—General Retail Business, offering scope for increase; returns, about £1,200 per annum, at good prices; single-fronted shop well fitted and stocked; held on long lease at moderate rental; price, £750.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—SOUTHERN COUNTY (Market Town).—Good medium-class Family Retail Business, Dispensing and Photographic, with Branch; combined turnover approaches £4,000 per annum; net profit, £999; both pharmacies are double fronted, one being lock-up and the other having 6 rooms, private entrance and garden; both premises have long leases at moderate rentals. Further details on application.

9.—SOUTH DEVON.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; established 90 years; returns exceed £1,700 per annum, with net profit about £400; the shop is well fitted and stocked, and there is good living accommodation; new lease will be granted; price to be arranged; further details on application.

10.—HOME COUNTY.—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, capable of considerable increase; returns approach £600 per annum; net profit about £200; single-fronted, lock-up shop; rent, £21 per annum; held on lease; nearest opposition 2 miles. For a speedy transfer Vendor will accept the mere value of stock and fixtures, about £300.

11.—CHESHIRE.—Ready-money Business, chiefly Family Trade, with Optical connection; returns, last year, £1,685; gross profit, £550; stock and fixtures estimated at £875; rent, £66; sublet 13s. weekly; price, to include goodwill, stock and fixtures, £1,000, or valuation terms if desired.

12.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Working-class Retail Business, with Shipping trade; capable of development; returns, present rate, between £850 and £900 per annum; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany; stock estimated at £450; rent, £55; held on lease; price, £750.

13.—NORTH WALES.—Mixed Country Retail Business; old-established; returns, last year, £1,095; net profit, £250; single-fronted shop; rent, £20 per annum; price £650, or near offer entertained.

14.—YORKS.—Store Business, with Wine Licence and Retail Agency; established 30 years; returns about £7,000 per annum; large corner shop, well fitted; stock estimated at £3,000; held on lease; valuation terms or lump sum offer entertained.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

## Valuations for Stocktaking

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# The Association of Mnfgr. Chemists

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(and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool)**

**PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer**

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2.—**CHESHIRE.**—Seaside town; old-established, well-fitted Pharmacy; Family and passing trade; good Photo, Optics and Fancy; stock and fittings at valuation; property can be purchased for £2,000, of which £1,500 can be obtained on mortgage; ground rent, £4 13s. per annum. Further particulars on application. (158)

3.—**PROGRESSIVE LONDON SUBURB.**—Leasehold Premises suitable for Chemist's business; held on long lease at £165 per annum; let off £114 per annum. Lessee would entertain partnership with Pharmacist.

4.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Well-appointed General Retail and Dispensing Business, in middle-class locality; good passing trade; returns, £40 p.w.; 10 years' lease, at £100 p.a. for first 5 years, rising to £120 p.a.; or freehold property could be purchased; fuller particulars on application. (150)

5.—**SOMERSET.**—Old-established Business, in country town; returns, £22 p.w.; 7 years' lease, at £40 p.a.; lock-up double-fronted shop; price £1,200, or offer. (144)

6.—**S. DEVON.**—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; double-fronted shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (134)

7.—**SOUTH DEVON.**—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (154)

8.—**ESSEX.**—Popular seaside resort; prominent corner shop, with 7-roomed house, in main road; 14 years' lease, at £200 p.a.; returns, £1,800 p.a.; price £2,000, or near offer; terms, part down and balance by arrangement. (156)

9.—**SOUTH COAST (Health Resort).**—Good-class Chemist and Druggist, in best part of the town; new building; attractive shop fitted in oak; returns, about £35 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; dwelling accommodation with separate entrance. Price £1,500—property could be acquired. Fuller particulars on application. (125)

10.—**LONDON, W.1.**—Good Dispensing Business in populous suburb; 8 years' lease at £150 inclusive per annum; price for goodwill, fixtures and fittings £400, or near offer; stock at valuation, or, if preferred, stock can be removed. (114)

11.—**LEEDS.**—Unique offer for qualified man; turnover £15, as a Druggist sole monopoly of a 2-mile radius with 3,000 population; property also for sale, about £1,000 in all; part premises sublet at 8s. 6d. p.w.; small living accommodation with premises; offers invited. Fuller particulars on application. (160)

12.—**NEAR DOVER.**—Small Lock-up Retail Dispensing, Photographic and Toilet Business; conveniently fitted and well stocked; lease to January, 1927, at £26 per annum. Immediate offer required. Full particulars on application.

13.—**YORKS.**—Cash Business in main road in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 per annum; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agency; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation.

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3.—**KENT (25 miles out).**—Quick cash Retail Business, in fine position, entirely under manager; present returns about £2,700; stands to do £4,000; modern Pharmacy (lock-up), fully stocked; long valuable lease; price £1,700; books properly kept and audited.

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6.—**LONDON, N. (Few miles out).**—Very profitable Cash Retail with Prescribing and N.H.I.; returns nearly £70 weekly; net profit over £1,000; valuable lease; low rental; price, about £2,500; personally recommended.

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**BRIGHTON.**—Elderly qualified gentleman to act as Cover; light duties, no N.H.I.; state salary, references, etc., in confidence, to 42/18, Office of this Paper.

**BRIGHTON.**—Unqualified Junior Assistant, used to good-class trade. Send photo (to be returned) and full particulars. Edgar Jones, 94 Preston Grove, Brighton.

**BRISTOL.**—Smart unqualified Junior required immediately; good Dispenser, Salesman and Window-dresser; knowledge of Photography. Apply, usual particulars, A. E. King, 192 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

**CENTRAL LONDON.**—Unqualified Assistant (male), aged 25-30, with City experience preferred. Please give full record of experience, also age and salary expected. 43/22, Office of this Paper.

**CROYDON.**—Junior Assistant required; must be accurate Dispenser and have good knowledge of Counter, Photography, and Window-dressing. Full particulars of age, height, and salary to Vincent & Co., 302 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

**FLEET.**—Qualified Manager, good Counterman and Window-dresser; thoroughly experienced in all branches. Enclose photo and references, stating salary required, to Allen & Lloyd, 21 Station Road, Aldershot.

**GLAMORGAN.**—Qualified Chemist wanted. Please state full particulars, salary required, etc., to "Dragonis," 43/18, Office of this Paper.

**HULL.**—Junior Assistant required for city business where smart appearance, Sales-making ability, and Photographic experience are essentials. Apply, with full particulars, to 42/5, Office of this Paper.

**LANCS.**—Qualified Manager for new branch after Easter; N.H.I. and General Retail; good Salesman; energetic and courteous. Apply, with photo and envelope for return, giving age, references, salary, married or single, when free, Arthur Taylor, Chemist, 204 Bolton Road, Blackburn.

**LIVERPOOL District.**—Reliable Junior wanted for mixed light Retail and Dispensing business; good references essential; enclose full particulars as to salary, etc. 42/17, Office of this Paper.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Young, Qualified Manager (outdoors); must have served good apprenticeship and have good knowledge of good-class Retail; Photographic goods. Apply, with experience, copies of references, or addresses, photo (to be returned), and salary required, Lomax, Ltd., 43 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

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**LONDON, N.W.**—Assistant (male), age 23-30, required for good-class Dispensing and Retail; good Dispensing knowledge essential. State age, height, experience, with references and salary required. "Pharmacist," 38 Heath Street, Hampstead.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Assistant required for Dispensing, Stock and Counter; pushing Salesman essential; references required. Apply, stating salary required and full particulars in first letter, 42/3, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Unqualified Assistant required, age 24 to 30; must be a capable man, having good experience in high-class Dispensing and Counter work. Apply, by letter only, giving fullest particulars, to Barnes & Marsh, 194 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15.

**MANCHESTER.**—Assistant wanted; unqualified; must be highly experienced, quick Dispenser, good Counterman, Window-dresser, Photography, and Optics. M. Matz, 5 Bury New Road, Manchester.

**SOUTH COAST.**—Young qualified (Minor) Assistant wanted; lady or gent.; Dispensing, Stock, Counter, etc.; light trade, no heavys; easy hours; Sunday, etc., duties allowed for. Write full particulars to "Ltd.," 44/7, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH DEVON COAST.**—Junior unqualified Assistant (male), outdoors, for good-class general business, including Photography. Full particulars and references, with photo (if possible) and wages required to 43/29, Office of this Paper.

**A LIVE** young Pharmacist, preferably married, urgently required to take over the managerial control of an old-established Retail Business in a pleasant London suburb; must be an expert in all methods of business-building; capacity for full co-operation with, and loyalty to, the proprietor is an essential; commission on returns according to arrangement; enormous scope for increase of business; vacant possession of good living accommodation, of which rent and rates will be free; credentials most thoroughly investigated; state age, salary required, experience (from apprenticeship to present time), married or single, and qualifications; only best men considered; applications not answered within seven days respectfully declined. 41/39, Office of this Paper.

**A GENERALLY** useful and capable male or female Assistant. Apply, with particulars of experience and salary required, to Manrieve & Co., 22 High Road, Streatham.

**A QUALIFIED** lady Assistant required; one with knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply "Pharmacist," 30 Stockport Road, Romiley, near Stockport, Cheshire.

**A ASSISTANT**, male, wanted, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; knowledge of Photography essential. Give full particulars in first letter as to age, salary, etc. Sewell, Chemist, Huntingdon.

**A ASSISTANT** wanted at once. R. H. Fowler, 56 London Road, Southampton.

**A ASSISTANT**, unqualified, required for Richmond district; must be a first-class Salesman, expert Window-dresser, with a thorough knowledge of Photographic work; permanency, with good salary and commission. Interview can be arranged on weekly half-holiday or Sunday. Send photo and full particulars to 62/963, Office of this Paper.

**AT** once; an Unqualified Assistant; permanency for good man; brisk trade; moderate N.H.I.; comfortable berth with every chance for getting on; also Unqualified Assistant for Holiday relief, ten weeks commencing July 6; good references essential in both cases. "Spero," 44/3, Office of this Paper.

**DISPENSER**, part-time appointment, Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton, four afternoons a week; no Sunday duty. Applications to be sent to the Clerk, 80 Buckingham Road, Brighton, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, before Thursday, the 16th April, 1925.

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**LADY** Assistant required, with previous experience of Dispensing and Shop work; Photography an asset. Give age, references, and salary required to Buckley, Chemist, Gosford Green, Coventry.

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**LOCUM** (M.P.S., lady) required, May 29th-June 30th; resident, board and laundry allowed; inclusive fee for period £10 10s. Apply Secretary, Gravesend Hospital.

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**MANAGER**; qualified; 25-35; must be good Salesman, experienced in Window-dressing, Photographic Sundries, and the general routine of a good-class business; to a man with ambition and energy the position offers wide scope and certain advancement. Interview can be arranged on weekly half-holiday or Sunday. Send photo and full particulars of experience to 62/948, Office of this Paper.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC** Salesman wanted for quick Counter trade; must have good experience of all makes of cameras and apparatus; no D. and P. works. Brooks, 509 New Cross Road, S.E.14.



**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Lady required for Developing, Printing and Enlarging; good experience essential; during winter months easy duties will be found in the retail shop. State salary, enclose references, giving nenal particulars. Fisher & Co., Chemists, Leamington Spa.

**QUALIFIED** Manager, Welshman preferred, for Light Retail and Dispensing (N.H.I.) business, situate in South Wales; house attached; permanency, with commission on profits. "S. W.," 43/12, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted at once as Cover; energetic; reliable; age about 25 years; state salary; references required. Walklett, Chemist, Oxford.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted for quick Cash Retail; no Sunday or holiday duty. Brooks, 509 New Cross Road, S.E.14.

**QUALIFIED** Manager required, not over 45 years, for country business in Norfolk. Apply, giving full particulars; age, experience, references, salary required; house found free of rent and rates. 43/36, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, middle-aged or elderly, comfortable position, easy hours, N.H.I. chiefly, as Cover; Midlands district; permanency for suitable man. Usual particulars and salary to "Camphor," 43/33, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant required; Conter, Windows, Photography, etc. Particulars to F. H. Long, 63 Holtun Road, Barry, Glam.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant, young, for good-class Family business. Full particulars, age, experience, salary required, etc., to Neve, 10 Victoria Parade, Norbury, S.W.16.

**SURGERY** Attendant, with knowledge of Dispensing, required for the Royal Albert Institution for the Feeble-minded, Lancaster; active married man, about 30, living out; experience of clerical work additional qualification. Apply, with recent testimonials, stating salary expected, to the Medical Superintendent as above.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant wanted for Counter. Give age, height, experience, salary required, and when disengaged. Wands, Ltd., 12 Haymarket, Leicester.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, single, required; comfortable and permanent berth, with progressive salary. 43/120, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, male, about 27, wanted at once for quick Cash Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography and able to do D. and P. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, etc., to 43/23, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, Second Dispenser for good-class Dispensing business; accustomed to N.H.I.; must be neat, quick and accurate; qualification not essential. Apply, giving age, height, salary required, and enclose photo if convenient, to "Energetic," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

**WANTED**, Qualified Branch Manager for light Retail, Photographic, and Agricultural; state age, capabilities, references, salary required, and enclose photo; preference given to one capable of prescribing for farmers, etc. Topping Bros., 31 Church Street, Preston.

**WANTED**, for the North of England, Chemist (male or female); must be up-to-the-minute in Photographic Trade and a first-class Salesman and Window-dresser. Apply at once, stating salary, 62/961, Office of this Paper.

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**A**N opportunity presents itself for a Qualified Pharmacist with Manufacturing experience to act as Assistant Manager to a Wholesale House in Lancashire; state particulars of experience and salary required. 62/954, Office of this Paper.

**DRUGGISTS'** Sundries.—Situation open in an important Wholesale House for experienced Druggists' Sundries Buyer. 62/959, Office of this Paper.

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**REPRESENTATIVE** required by London Wholesale House to call on Doctors and Chemists over S.W. Counties; either whole or part-time; connection and previous experience essential. 62/956, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** required to call on Doctors and Chemists by Northern Firm of Manufacturing Chemists; must be qualified. Reply, stating age, experience and salary required, to 62/962, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED**, in Despatch Department of a London House, experienced Checker to put up orders and attend to despatch of same; good references required. 62/955, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED**, in Druggist Sundry Department, young lad with knowledge of Counter work. Apply to Mr. W. H. Gunnell, 22/23 Little Portland Street, W.

**TRAVELLER** required for London and Suburbs, with good connection amongst Chemists. Applicants must state particulars of previous experience, ground covered, and sales, salary, commission and expenses expected. Tidman & Son, Ltd., 69 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

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